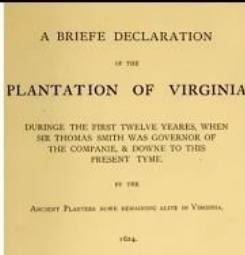


IN DENIAL: White Slavery in the Virginia Colony, 1607 to 1619 AD

"No way better than Slavery", "extreme Slavery and Misery" and "most of them already served the colony 6 or 7 years in that General Slavery" are what some of the Survivors expressed about this period of enslavement.

CAUSE & EFFECT DOCUMENTS' OUTLINE TABLE FOR:	
A. "INSTRUCTIONS TO GEORGE YEARDLEY" (SURVIVORS' PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM DOCUMENT), DATED NOVEMBER 1618 AD (left column); AND B. WHITE SLAVE SURVIVORS' TESTIMONIAL DOCUMENT DESCRIBING HOW THEY WERE TREATED, DATED 1624 AD (right column)	
A. "INSTRUCTIONS TO GEORGE YEARDLEY" – Dated: NOVEMBER 18, 1618 AD aka "Great Charter" and (SURVIVORS' PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM DOCUMENT)	B. WHITE SLAVE SURVIVORS' TESTIMONIAL DOCUMENT – Dated: 1624 AD aka:
<p>"From: The Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the City of London for the first Colony in Virginia, November 18, 1618"</p> <p>"To: Captain George Yeardley Elect Governor of Virginia and to the Council of State there being or to be Greeting"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> REGARDLESS OF THE VIRGINIA COMPANY OF LONDON'S INITIAL INTENTS FOR THE VIRGINIA COLONY, ITS ULTIMATE INTENT WAS ' TO TAKE AWAY ALL OCCASION OF OPPRESSION AND CORRUPTION' YEARDLEY'S INSTRUCTIONS DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS FROM VIRGINIA COMPANY OF LONDON'S LANDS ESTABLISHMENT OF FOUR MAJOR CITIES/BOROUGHES ACREAGE GRANTED TO SURVIVORS OF 1st 12-YEAR PERIOD IN THE VIRGINIA COLONY SEVERAL THOUSAND ACRES ALLOCATED TO THREE MAJOR CITIES TENANTS' RIGHTS FOR PERMANENT PLACEMENT THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE SHALL BE PERMANENT THE ABSOLUTE NEED FOR MINISTERS LICENSE FROM KING JAMES TO PLAN AND BUILD A COLLEGE LANDS GRANTED TO YEARDLEY TRADESMENSHIP OPPORTUNITY COMPANY TERRITORIES FRAUD ASSOCIATED WITH LAND GRANTS LAND GRANT FORBIDANCE TO CAPTAIN ARGALL AND ASSOCIATES TO BE SHOWN IN FORMAL RECORDS IN PERPETUITY NEW ADVENTURERS (STOCKHOLDERS) AND LAND GRANTS REGISTRATION OF ALL INHABITANTS IN THE LAND LAND SURVEYANCE OF ALL LANDS FOR PURPOSES OF FORMAL DOCUMENTATION 	 <p>A BRIEF DECLARATION OF THE PLANTATION OF VIRGINIA DURINGE THE FIRST TWELVE YEARES WHEN SIR THOMAS SMITH WAS GOVERNOR OF THE COMPANIE & DOWNE TO THIS PRESENT TIME. BY 1624. ANCIENT PLANTERS NOWE RESIDINGE ALIVE IN VIRGINIA. 1624.</p> <p>Copy document courtesy of University of Pittsburgh Library System</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> HINDSIGHT OF THE TRUE INTENT OF THE VIRGINIA COMPANY OF LONDON AND ITS TREASURER, THOMAS SMYTH STARVATION, HUNGER, AND SICKNESS TRADE WITH THE 1ST NATIONS THE COLONISTS DISPERSED TO SURVIVE CAPTAIN ARGALL ARRIVES AND SHOWS AN ACT TO DISDAIN SIR THOMAS GATES ARRIVES WITH 7- SHIPS CONTINUATION OF STARVATION AND EVENTUAL CANNIBALISM THE ARRIVAL OF GATES & SOMERS IN VIRGINIA ARRIVAL OF SIR DELAWARE DELAWARE'S MARCH FOR GOLD AND/OR SILVER DELAWARE TAKES SICK SIR THOMAS DALE'S ARRIVAL-RUTHLESS HUMAN ATROCITIES FOLLOW DEPARTURE OF SIR GATES – THE PROMISE OF ABSOLUTE FREEDOM FOR ANCIENT PLANTERS AND EXECUTIONS THAT FOLLOWED DEPARTURE OF SIR THOMAS DALE SIR YEARDLEY LEFT IN-CHARGE AND GRANTED CERTAIN ANCIENT PLANTERS/FARMERS ABSOLUTE FREEDOM ARRIVAL OF CAPTAIN ARGALL AS GOVERNOR THE DESIRE OF THE ANCIENT FARMERS FOR YOU, THE READER, TO TEST YOUR MORAL COMPASS ABOUT THESE 12 YEARS, AND WHAT SIR GEORGE YEARDLEY FOUND

+

'Reasonable Cause for Reparations' for Descendants of African Slaves

By George Rainey, Jr. - CFE-Retired, CISSP-Retired (Emeritus designation)

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DEDICATED TO:

Truth(#Truth), Our Billions of Ancestors, All 1st Nations,
Younger Generation(s),
All “Civil Rights Acts” since 1866 AD, `Black Lives Matter’
& **Future Reparations**

ACRONYMS/ABSTRACTS/DISCLAIMERS

VCL = Virginia Company of London, [aka the Virginia Company or the London Company], chartered in April 1606, was reorganized in 1609 as a joint stock company and technically/officially aka "The Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the City of London for the First Colony of Virginia," chosen by King James to administer colonization of the Virginia Colony.	KVC = King’s Virginia Council in London [aka Council of Virginia or Virginia Council]; King James also received support from his Privy Council and supporters who favored his agenda/interests.
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THERE IS A “GLOSSARY” SECTION PROVIDED IN CASE YOU ARE NOT FAMILIAR WITH CERTAIN WORDS/TERMS USED IN THIS ENTIRE DOCUMENT. ANY WORD/TERMS HIGHLIGHTED **AS SUCH** SUGGESTS THERE IS A DEFINITION PROVIDED FOR THEM IN THIS “GLOSSARY” SECTION.

For this paper: [“Instructions to George Yeardley”](#) 1618 AD [aka the “Great Charter”] will refer to what I call the `Survivors’ Proclamation of Freedom Document’, or the `Effect Document’ and what I consider a `Holy Grail Document’ because it is vital to this subject matter. In the table for comparison, it is represented by the letter “A”.

For this paper: "[A Briefe \[sic\] Declaration of The Plantation of Virginia during The First Twelve Yeares \[sic\], when Sir Thomas Smith was Governor of The Companie \[sic\], & Down to This Present Tyme \[sic\] - Ancient Planters nowe \[sic\] remaining alive in Virginia, 1624](#)" will refer to what I call the **'Survivors' Testimonial Document'** [written by the White Slave Survivors], or the **'Cause Document'** and what I call the 2nd **'Holy Grail Document'**. In the table for comparison, it is represented by the letter "B".

I included copies of these two-original **'Holy Grail Documents'** for your record keeping. In addition, I went through the effort of transcribing their entire contents, which were written in Early Modern English [early 1600s]; then, for your convenience, I extracted certain contexts [major events relevant to this subject matter] from these documents associated with the almost 2,000 settlers who were the 1st wave for the 12- year period, 1607 to 1619, and provided paraphrased context(s) as a result for better understanding.

Moral Imperative = "[... a person or persons given recompense for an injustice or injustices at the hand of government.](#)"

Privy Council = "[the group of people chosen by the British king or queen to serve as advisers.](#)"

Please be advised that if any of the websites used as links/footnote references are pulled or disabled for any reason, I am not responsible or liable for such action(s).

PREFACE

My interest in wanting to enjoy retirement after almost 50 years of corporate work, like anyone, was to slow down, relax, enjoy reading books, maintain good health [like you], go to the beach, and the movies. Hours watching movies must have been in the thousands since I retired back in 2011 with the intent to learn more about people and our world,¹ but what kept rising to the top was the disproportionate number of movies about slavery in America that only focused upon African Slavery, not White Slavery ... hello!!! So, because of this I concluded, in 2013, that content/context about White

¹ I literally watched hundreds of movies/films associated with historical content that should/would point to this subject matter, and rest assured I began with the BC era movies and consequently rolled through the 20th Century movies. As you know, some movies/films associate themselves with Slaves of Rome as Gladiators such as "Spartacus" or Slaves (Hebrews) in Bondage in Egypt in the times of Moses, but next to none about this time-period.

Slavery in America is missing for the public and/or for comfort — and in reality, that fills the ranks at all levels of mass media such as broadcast/print media, etc.

Movies, as you know, available to accommodate this subject matter were next to zero, i.e., White Slavery in America, but there were plenty about those other than African Navigators/Heroes. Let me be a bit more specific. It was not difficult to find movies pointing to the journeys of Marco Polo during the 1200s AD, but nothing about "[Hanno the Navigator/Explorer](#)," the Carthaginian Brother who explored and colonized the northwestern coast of Africa during the 5th and 6th Centuries BC,² over 1,500 years before Marco Polo's journeys [13th Century AD] ... hello!!! Need I say how easy it was to find movies about the period of the end of the 1400s delivering the stories of Columbus' Voyages? And, in the same breath and thought pattern, it took little effort to find movies about the period that immediately followed: decades of the 1500s that displayed Henry VIII who challenged the Catholic Church, and his daughter, Queen Elizabeth with her political and economic plights of her time. As for the decades of the 1600s, the only silver screen movies available to absorb were those about voyages of the Pilgrims (Quakers) to the New World that displayed some of their reasons for leaving Europe in the 1620s; other dramatic events that occurred thereafter were the English Civil Wars³ and throughout those, like periods before, showcased decades of turmoil by pirates and/or privateers sailing the high seas who attributed their plots to:

- Exploring and claiming land for their European Kings/Queens, thus subjecting its indigenous people to enslavement⁴ and to install the process for extracting gold/silver;⁵ and
- Commandeering ships of gold/silver heading to Spain for delivery which was the major cause that sparked the Anglo Spanish War (an intermittent conflict between 1585 and 1604); and later, the defeat of the Spanish Armada -- several movies portrayed this war between England and Spain during Elizabeth's reign (1558 to 1603). And then the movie: "The Sea Hawk," which tells the story of Elizabeth and Captain Thorpe, around 1585 AD, when they deliberately sacked Spain's ships of thievery that, as stated, eventually caused grounds for the Anglo Spanish War.

And finally, I directed attention to the movie called "Captain Blood" which reflected aspects of the "Monmouth Rebellion" of 1685 AD that featured Errol Flynn who plays a medical doctor, considered a traitor, and convicted of treason for medically treating a conspirator to overthrow James II of England. He was later sent to Port Royal, Jamaica, an English Colony, to be sold as a Slave — needless to say, I was surprised to hear Flynn say he was a Slave.

So, from this gain of frustration, after you completely read this research paper, you will understand why and how I filled the lack of narrative about which I have complained.

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² DeGraft-Johnson, pp. 17, 120-121.

³ English Civil Wars (1642–51): a. First English Civil War (1642–46); b. Second English Civil War (1648–49); c. Third English Civil War (1649–51).

⁴ Clarke, Dr. John Henrik, pp. 65-66 - [this reference is a textbook, not a movie].

⁵ "When Worlds Collide" Movie (2010) Host Rubén Martínez, "... the untold story of what happened in the Americas after Columbus' arrival relative to the New World."

My profound thanks to:

- The internet archived 12-page document written in 1624 AD that represents what I call in this research paper: **'The Survivors' Testimonial Document' [written by White Slave Survivors]**, which I consider a 'Holy Grail document' of the "Colonial Records of Virginia," courtesy of the **University of Pittsburgh Library System**. It's top page is used upon this paper's cover which is a public domain copy document titled: "A Briefe [sic] Declaration of The Plantation of Virginia during The First Twelve Yeares [sic], when Sir Thomas Smith was Governor of The Companie [sic], & Down to This Present Tyme [sic] - Ancient Planters nowe [sic] remaining alive in Virginia, 1624" - website: <https://archive.org/stream/colonialrecordso22594gut/pg22594.txt>, pp. 69-81.
- **Encyclopedia Virginia** – "[Instructions to George Yeardley](#)" written by the Virginia Company of London, November 18, 1618 that represents what I call in this research paper: **'The Survivors' Proclamation of Freedom Document'**, which I also consider a 'Holy Grail document' of the "Colonial Records of Virginia."
- The internet archived book by **Alexander Brown**, "The Genesis of the United States, A Narrative of The Movement in England, 1605-1616, which resulted in The Plantation of North America by Englishmen, Disclosing the Contest between England & Spain for The Possession of The Soil now Occupied by the United States of America...", Vols. I & II; or available online for: Volume I - <https://archive.org/stream/genesisunitedst02browgoog#page/n19/mode/1up>; Volume II - <https://archive.org/details/genesisofuniteds02brow/page/n10>
- The internet archived books of the "The Records of the Virginia Company of London," Volumes: (I & II, Court Books) and (III, Documents) from the manuscript of the Library of Congress, courtesy of the **University of Pittsburgh Library System**: Volume I – websites: [Vol. I, https://www.loc.gov/resource/mtj8.vc01/?st=gallery](https://www.loc.gov/resource/mtj8.vc01/?st=gallery); Volume II – website: [Vol. II, The records of the Virginia company of London \(archive.org\)](#); Volume III – website: [Vol. III, The records of the Virginia company of London \(archive.org\)](#)
- **The Library of Congress**, "Tracts and Other Papers, Relating Principally to the Origin, Settlement, and Progress of the Colonies in North America, from The Discovery of The Country to The Year 1776," Collected by Peter Force, Vol. I, Washington, 1836 - <https://www.loc.gov/resource/lhbc7018a/?sp=249&st=text>; and
- Over 4,500 [four-thousand-five hundred] who have expressed their appreciation/comments about the projects/eBooks Nubian Pageant Systems (NPS) has provided for almost three decades, shown upon NPS' website – <http://www.nubian-pageants.com/>

I Remain

George Rainey, Jr., CFE-Retired

CISSP-Retired (Emeritus designation)

January 2021

INTRODUCTION

"Virginia, for twelve years after its settlement, had languished under the government of Sir Thomas Smith, Treasurer of the Virginia Company in England. The Colony was ruled during that period by laws written in blood; and repeatedly suffered an extremity of distress too horrible to be described."

Historian George Bancroft - New York, October 3, 1856 ⁶

Our public-school American History classes ['Social Studies' in Elementary/JHS/High School] taught us incomplete facts about what the state of conditions were in the Virginia Colony during the 1st 12 years, 1607 to 1619, for the 1st wave of European Settlers; maybe this will ring a bell: Starvation occurred for the 1st 3 years and the remainder embraced the settlers with a structured System of Indentured Servitude. Well, well, well, let me be the first to tell you, if you don't know ... and I'm clearing my throat while telling you this major fact, the remainder was 9-consecutive years of slavery for those who remained in the Colony.

American History Scholars/Teachers/Students should 'take to heart' this fact/truth presented because it will find its way, eventually, into our public-school American History classrooms and books; so, a word to the wise, you better get ready!

This paper embodies 17 years of occurrences within the Virginia Colony, 1607 to 1624 AD, in that, it tells a narrative that exposes facts/truths, from authentic documents that have been suppressed for over 400 years. Within these 17 years, the 1st 12 years, 1607 to 1619, almost 2,000 settlers experienced Starvation, Conditions of Enslavement, Death, Corruption, layer(s) of Deception, and from these hardships, 400 survivors received **Absolute Freedom** and **Reparations** from the result of a documented declaration written in 1618 AD which was delivered to the settlers in 1619; to that end, their story, finally, is being told using social media platforms via retrieving digital archives of authentic documents.

The additional 5 years [1619 to 1624], however, provides relevant facts on how and why this situation ended. More important is the following. This major slavery occurrence and its relevancy, though hidden for over 400 years, holds the strongest posture for comparison to that of freedom for African/White/Interracial Slaves in 1865 [via the 13th Amendment], because the Virginia Colony Slaves who survived, not only received **Absolute Freedom**, but they also received **Reparations [a hidden legal precedent for over 400 years that is eligible for [Case Law](#)]**. Yet, for freed African Slaves, only the civil liberty of freedom was granted because of the 13th Amendment, and **Reparations** were interrupted. So, because of this comparison of these two major occurrences in history, this paper also discusses the continued **denial** of **Reparations** to descendants of African Slaves for the past 156 years, 1865 to 2021.

< ===== >

⁶ Bancroft, "[The Project Gutenberg eBook, Colonial Records of Virginia](#)," Introductory Note, p. vi.

On another level, allow me to step back and build up to what I declared was the result of the 1st 12 years, and the respective 5 years that followed within the Virginia Colony with some detail.

To better understand how certain conditions evolved into conditions of starvation and enslavement, I brought before you the names [in chronological order] of those who held leadership positions in the colony. Leadership within the Virginia Colony began with president(s) assigned from instructions provided via King James and his Virginia Council ([KVC](#)), then later by majority vote from those living in Virginia, and finally appointed/commissioned governors in London by the Virginia Company of London ([VCL](#)) granting them political, military and religious control over the colony that shepherded enslavement within the colony.

High on the priority list of tasks for the governors within the colony was a mandate, expressed through 3 Charters sanctioned by King James, to build plantations/towns for future settlers/farmers using martial laws because the colony also received, during this 12-year period, undesirables from the prisons and streets of London. I then mention several public executions of men associated with the colony, provide a source that refers to the planners of this colony as describing it to be “just above a penal colony,” and what later followed was the evolution of farmer groups gaining political strength through forming corporations to possess land grants/rights, before idol farmers received theirs.

Presented next is ‘under what conditions’ certain farmers were granted **Absolute Freedom** and how it was articulated in what I call two ‘**Holy Grail Documents**’ [**Survivors’ Proclamation of Freedom and Testimonial Documents**] that impact each other. I included copies of these documents for your record keeping, which from them I extracted context of major events, and paraphrased such contexts relevant to this subject matter. These documents were formally written in the 1st quarter of the 17th Century, in Early Modern English. They are:

- “**Instructions to George Yeardley**” – This 12-page document was issued in 1618 AD and delivered to the colony in 1619, aka the “Great Charter” which I refer to as the **Survivors’ Proclamation of Freedom Document**; and
- “**A Briefe [sic] Declaration of the Plantation of Virginia...**” – issued in 1624 AD, which I refer to as the **Survivors’ Testimonial Document**. This 12-page document describes some of the conditions articulated by the white slave survivors that occurred within the Virginia Colony during the 1st 12 years of the Virginia Colony, 1607 to 1619 AD.

These documents, later, introduce themselves in two tables [side by side] with subtopics for discussion(s), but the ones highlighted in **red** will only be focused upon in this research paper. When placing these documents together you can clearly see the ‘**Cause & Effect**’ relationship, despite the 6 year time difference; the 1624 **Survivors’ Testimonial Document**, for simplicity, will serve as the ‘**Cause Document**’ [the atrocities] that reflect acts which describe, in detail, conditions of starvation and enslavement as noted, while the ‘**Effect Document**’ is the 1618 **Survivors’ Proclamation of Freedom Document** issued for the remaining **400 survivors**, the solid promise “**to take away all occasion of oppression and corruption**” [**Absolute Freedom**], and to distribute acreage [**Reparations, a hidden legal precedent for over 400 years that is eligible for Case Law**].

What then follows is the rationale, from my critical analysis, WHY confusion occurred (due to propaganda published in 1609) from the acts performed by the VCL and KVC by creating a social atmosphere, in London at the time, that a structured System for Indentured Servitude was in place at the start of the colony — nothing is farther from the truth. You will eventually see (and this fact is mostly pointed out for the scholars) that the start of a System for Indentured Servitude, as we know it, was officially launched in the Virginia Colony in 1619 via the process of the “House of Burgesses” when the colony held its 1st General Assembly.

In hindsight, looking at the 17 years [1607 to 1624] concerning the Virginia Colony, King James of England set forth 6 major actions of which several added another layer of confusion about certain facts related to the Virginia Colony. I only mention 6 major actions to attempt to get you in a state of mind, as I was, to better understand the influence he had on the value of the Virginia Colony.

Next to Last is the most important because its act is pending, as mentioned, i.e. framing a simple and logical comparative analysis for the profound consideration for a ‘Reasonable Cause for Reparations’, allowing you the ability to test the depth of the U.S. Government’s Moral Compass to yours, concerning the denial of Human Decency towards granting reparations to African American descendants of their enslaved Ancestors, to that of the Virginia White Slave Colony Survivors who received reparations [a hidden legal precedent for over 400 years that is eligible for Case Law] ... Hello!!! This continues to be a 156-year-old [1865 to 2021 AD] open issue/dark cloud over the U.S. Government!

And lastly, as a result of all this critical and in-depth research project that is based on cited colonial records of the Virginia Colony, I presented a Proclamation for future generations to know and understand WHY I took the liberty to self-certify its facts -- because they reflect facts/truths that occurred and were contained within several authentic colonial records for the Virginia Colony, the VCL and Virginia Court Records; and further, I provided a sneak preview timeline of my screenplay for a movie, and a list of questions in case the student/professor so chooses to conveniently have assigned lessons via these questions, finding their respective answers within this research paper for assignment.

PART I

VIRGINIA COLONY PRESIDENTS AND/OR GOVERNORS

During the 1st 12-year period of the Virginia Colony, 1607 to 1619 AD, only five-different persons served as President, from 1607 to 1609: the 1st appointed by the King's Virginia Council's (KVC) choice, and thereafter four (4) elected Presidents until 1609 by majority vote within the Virginia Colony. What followed were nine (9) consecutive appointed terms for Governorship/Deputy Governorship until 1619, although there were only six-different persons--several served two terms.

King James officially granted 3 Charters to certain investors/the VCL to administer colonization for the Virginia Colony [(1606 Charter was considered to be a Royal/Imperial Charter), and two others later in 1609 & 1612 to the VCL]. The 2nd Charter, however, did away with the local election of presidents, their control, and granted the governors the use of martial law,⁷ who were appointed by the VCL officers in London and also granted them: "... absolute power and authority to correct, punish, pardon, govern and rule all such subjects ...".⁸ Absolute power equated to political, military, and religious control⁹ that determined the eventual fate of the colony.

<u>Year(s) in Virginia</u>	<u>Events/Actions</u>	<u>Presidents/Governors of Virginia</u>
1606	1 st Charter (Royal/Imperial Charter) – 3 ships left for Virginia in December	
1607	Arrived in Virginia in April 1 st yr. of Starvation	1 st President – Edward Maria Wingfield (1607)
1608		2 nd President – John Radcliffe 3 rd President – Matthew Scrivener (and Secretary of Colony) 4 th President – Capt. John Smith (1608-1609)
1609	2 nd Charter 2 nd yr. of Starvation	5 th President – Sir George Percy (1609-1610)

⁷ https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Second_Charter_of_Virginia_1609 – Article XXIV

⁸ Ibid – Article XXIII

⁹ Prince, Dr. Walter, "The First Criminal Code of Virginia," Annual Report of The American Historical Association for the Year 1899, Vol I, Article IX - by Walter F. Prince, Ph. D, New Haven, Connecticut, https://archive.org/stream/in.ernet.dli.2015.178825/2015.178825.Annual-Report-Of-The-American-Historical-Association-For-The-Year-1899-Voli_djvu.txt?2. Ibid, p. 317-319.

		1 st Gov. appt. (Deputy) – Sir Thomas Gates, ¹⁰ but Gates & George Sommers are shipwrecked in a tempest [storm] in Bermuda from which Shakespeare mirrored his well-known play “The Tempest” in 1610/11 AD
1610	3 rd yr. of Starvation (until mid-1610) Martial Law commences w/Gates & Somers’ arrival in Virginia Colony	2 nd Gov. – Thomas West Delaware (1610-1618)
1611		3 rd Gov. (Deputy) – George Percy (March-May 1611) 4 th Gov. (Deputy) Thomas Dale (May-August 1611)
1612	3 rd Charter (last charter issued to VCL)	5 th Gov. – Thomas Gates
1613		6 th Gov. – Sir Thomas Dale (1613-1616)
1614		Sir Thomas Dale (1613-1616)
1615		Sir Thomas Dale (1613-1616)
1616		Sir Thomas Dale (1613-1616) 7 th Gov. (Deputy) – George Yeardley (1616-1617)
1617		Sir George Yeardley (1616-1617) 8 th Gov. (Deputy) – Sir Samuel Argall (1617-1619)
1618		Sir Samuel Argall (1617-1619)
1619		Sir Samuel Argall (1617-1619) 9 th Gov. George Yeardley (1619-1621)

Four of the six-Governors: 1) Gates 2) Delaware 3) Dale and 4) Argall exercised the power of these three areas of control [political, military, and religious] upon the colony settlers. Governors: Gates and Delaware showed that when a person performed a criminal act, the penalties placed upon him were more in line with following English law for punishment, i.e., how an Englishmen would be treated back in England, which is also mentioned in all 3 Charters issued by King James. Governor Dale, on the other hand, used the Slave-Gang effect¹¹ upon the settlers, and showed a stark difference by assigning the death penalty, using it as an example for others to witness to prevent any sense of

¹⁰ “Time line: May 24, 1610, Sir Thomas Gates issues the first orders to govern the surviving inhabitants of Virginia. The orders will be added to and published in 1612 as *For the Colony in Virginea Britannia. Lawes Divine, Morall and Martiall, &c.*” [sic] https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Lawes_Divine_Morall_and_Martiall. Sir Thomas Gates was appointed the 1st Governor of Virginia in 1609 in London by the VCL, sailed as part of a caravan of 9 ships with supplies for the colony, was part of the shipwreck, with Capt. Somers, in Bermuda, but he and Capt. Somers arrived in Virginia in May 1610, before Sir Delaware. - https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Gates_Sir_Thomas_d_1622.

¹¹ Doyle, p.170.

criminal act for the present or future, per President/Governor George Percy,¹² who lived in the colony while Governor Dale governed; and in the same breath, Governor Argall used some of Dale's methods and further described his treatment of punishment towards civil acts through his documented words shown later.

¹² Percy, (download transcript, p.19) - <https://research.colonialwilliamsburg.org/Foundation/journal/Winter07/jamestownDiary.cfm>; George Percy also held the leadership positions of President and Deputy Governor of the Virginia Colony

PART II

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL CLASSES CREATED FOR 1ST SETTLERS

With exclusive rights granted within all 3 Charters¹³ by King James to certain investors/the [VCL](#) to: 1) administer the colonization of the Virginia Colony 2) promote their creation of a strategic portfolio of benefits [below] 3) raise monies for profit for the company to subsidize this enterprise, and 4) attract prospective settlers (workmen), the VCL **initially**, effectively, and respectively:

1) Created two membership classes for:

- [Settlers/Colonists/Planters/Farmers](#) – he earned and was issued a “[Bill of Adventure](#)” (that entitled him to land) for the adventure of his person to Virginia, which was the equivalent of an investment position of 1 share of stock subscription whose value was 12 pounds 10 shillings, e.g., **Henry Dawkes**’ “Bill of Adventure” issued in 1608 AD; he also, separately, purchased a share of stock;¹⁴ and
- [Adventurers](#) (Investors in England) - also issued a “Bill of Adventure” for their share of stock subscription valued at 12 pounds 10 shilling (per share) that entitled them to land.

2) Defined two categories for workmen who were deceived about the notion of an [Institution/System of Indentured Servitude](#):

- Voluntary Servitude: defined “A free contract with the Virginia Company or with private persons **for a specified term of service** with consideration for transportation and maintenance during one’s servitude.”¹⁵ They were:

I) “Largely free people from England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland”¹⁶ who were called Farmers, but later called Ancient Farmers for those who survived this 1st

¹³ https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/First_Charter_of_Virginia_1606

¹⁴ Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents, "The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 2, pp. 185-186" mentions the forthcoming allowance of 100 acres to him and/or his heirs because of Henry Dawkes' adventure of his person to Virginia in 1608 AD, and 100 acres to him and/or his heirs because he purchased a stock share of 12 pounds 10 shillings; - [Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive](#), p. 186; also a note of rationale: one can easily attribute the idea of receiving land in the Virginia Colony and assigning such land to one's heirs, because the 1st Charter, issued in 1606, Articles XVIII to XX, ascribes the idea of dividing/distributing land to those who will settle within the confines of the Virginia Colony. The [VCL](#) used this idea (promising land) towards enticing prospective settlers as part of its portfolio-https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/First_Charter_of_Virginia_1606

¹⁵ Ballagh, p. 33

¹⁶ Ibid, p. 34

12-year period associated with enslavement; they **initially** believed in this idea of voluntary servitude, as it was presented to them, and thought it would best serve them because it was free transportation to the New World—really, they were bondsmen borrowing against their future labor which equated to having to work for several years to repay their transportation costs; some would borrow from a friend or relative¹⁷ to pay the ships' captains for his transportation. Little did they know it was going to stand as a trial-and-error period for testing the conditions of starvation and slavery within the 1st 12 years of the Virginia Colony; and

II) Impoverished and unemployed citizens of England, kidnapped men, woman, and children.¹⁸

- Involuntary Servitude: defined as “A legal authority that condemned a person to a term of servitude judged necessary for his reformation or prevention from an idle course of life, or as a reprieve from other punishment for the misdemeanors already committed.”¹⁹ They were:
 1. Convicts to serve out their prison terms from Newgate & Old Bailey St. and/or Clerkenwell prisons in London;²⁰ and
 2. Certain picks (undesirables) who King James chose and given a one-way ticket, even as late as 1619 AD.²¹

3) Promised prospective settlers they would:

- Distribute/divide land among them.²²
- Partake in mining and searching for gold, silver, and copper.²³
- Use a **communal system** that would share all their fruits of labor produced in the colony and “... other goods and commodities which shall be brought out of England...”²⁴

¹⁷ Bennett, p. 33

¹⁸ Ibid, p. 34

¹⁹ Ballagh, p. 33

²⁰ Bennett, pp. 34

²¹ Ballagh, p.30

²² 1st Charter, issued in 1606, Articles XVIII to XX, ascribes the idea of dividing/distributing land to those who will settle within the confines of the Virginia Colony. The VCL used this idea (promising land) towards enticing prospective settlers as part of its portfolio-https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/First_Charter_of_Virginia_1606

²³ Brown, Vol. I, Article IX, p. 58 – <https://archive.org/stream/genesisunitedst02browgoog#page/n101/mode/1up>; or - https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/First_Charter_of_Virginia_1606, Article # IX

²⁴ Stith, p. 39; or - Ballagh, p. 13.

- Subject settlers to English Liberties' Laws,²⁵ but specific to civic and/or criminal offences the colony's president and council will have authority within the colony, per the "Instructions for the Government of the Colonies"²⁶ [mentioned later] from King James and the KVC; and
- Facilitate [apprenticeship](#) programs;²⁷

4) Helped to accommodate:

- The dire need to mitigate the high unemployment problem in England by transporting the unemployed.²⁸
- The edicts of King James to transport undesirables²⁹ which accommodated the VCL officers' initial setup plan for expressing that the colony would be a step just above a penal colony, and their understanding of being able to use the slave gang process upon these emigrants;³⁰ and
- The defrauding³¹ of these settlers, as shown in the [propaganda](#) documents/broadsides of deception shown in [Appendix II](#), also expressed from hindsight in the '**Survivors' Testimonial Document**': that the VCL, a trading company, and Treasurer's intent were only for [particular gain](#) from the labors of the voluntary adventurers.

²⁵ 1st Charter, Article XV - https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/First_Charter_of_Virginia_1606

²⁶ Brown, pp. 64-75, "Instructions for the Government of the Colonies, November 20, 1606, aka "The King's Instructions" November 1606 - https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Genesis_of_the_United_States/NctJQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&printsec=frontcover

²⁷ Apprentice Program(s) nurtured since the Elizabethan Era - www.british library: <https://www.bl.uk/shakespeare/articles/the-social-structure-in-elizabethan-england>

²⁸ mitigate unemployment in England - Bennett, p. 32.

²⁹ Ballagh, p. 30.

³⁰ Doyle, p. 170

³¹ Ballagh, p. 14.

FALSE NARRATIVES USED TO PROMOTE A SYSTEM OF INDENTURED SERVITUDE DURING THE STARVATION PERIOD

Using the strategic portfolio of benefits to recruit prospective settlers [(workmen) as shown] and raising monies via subscriptions for selling VCL shares placed the VCL in a successful and persuasive position towards promoting the notion of propaganda within the psyche of all that a system for indentured servitude (voluntary & involuntary categories) would be used at the outset of the Virginia Colony.

Upon a reasonable basis of rationale, the prospective settler, before his transport to the Virginia Colony, was convinced a System for Indentured Servitude was installed/being practiced with the mentioned benefits. Yet, despite these noted promises, I can now affirm from research, that the VCL's idea to test its System for Indentured Servitude was officially installed in 1619 AD as a result of the "Instructions to George Yeardley" that mandated the start of the "House of Burgesses" [its 1st General Assembly] in Virginia,³² which was **the commencement period to record and enforce contracts made with servants before they left England.**³³

Now, let's step back for a minute, put these events in chronological order, and reflect on our personal knowledge [with what we learned in elementary school] about the Virginia Colony's Starvation Period, which is also what my affirmed research reflected: 3 consistent years (1607 to 1610) of starvation (B.[subtopic # 2](#)) for the colony; but check this out: well into 1609, this bad news reached England³⁴ (which is also reflected in Capt. John Smith's account of it when he arrived back in England in December 1609);³⁵ however, back in England (at that time) these facts were countered by the KVC with [characterizing the messengers of the bad news as losers/incompetent](#) with a 3-page article as propaganda, and the KVC placed an emphasis upon new recruits for the colony to continue defrauding new recruits; and later in December 1610, again, the KVC doubled down on anyone who had bad character was not invited to register for the colony, [again placing an emphasis upon new recruits](#) -- needless to say the KVC had control of the press corps in England.³⁶ Now, because of this fact, I dug a bit further.

The VCL, also during this time, launched its [propaganda broadside](#) and later a 28-page pamphlet ([which I only provided a page showing its effort](#)) promoting the colony because it was in favor to receive King James' endorsement of their 1609 Charter. This propaganda movement by the VCL and

³² House of Burgesses - <http://www.ushistory.org/us/2f.asp>

³³ Smith, Abbott, p. 16, (Kindle Edition)

³⁴ Brown, English Politics in Early Virginia History," p. 19.

³⁵ Ibid, p. 78

³⁶ Ibid, p. 61.

KVC in 1609, 1610 and [1611](#) are by far the earliest proof that **strongly implies** the notion a System of Indentured Servitude had been functioning in the colony because contained in these news articles the VCL and KVC mentioned their need for prospective artificers/craftsmen. My point? Today, our history textbooks about the Virginia Colony and our conversation(s) limit our knowledge to arguing among ourselves, about this time period, that a System of Indentured Servitude was in place with individuals subjected to indentured contracts ... hello!!! Again, nothing is farther from the truth. If you read these broadsides/articles, you will find that they do not mention any term of servitude; and If you look very closely at Henry Dawkes' issued 1608 "Bill of Adventure," or any other issued before 1619, they likewise don't mention any term of servitude; they merely mention land promised and the adventurer's heirs for entitlement of such land. In other words, for over 400 years, we have believed the notion that a System of Indentured Servitude was in place in the Virginia Colony before 1619 ... we have been bamboozled and/or hoodwinked into believing and promoting an untruth. How do you feel now? By the way, keep this in mind because I will point to this major hype in my conclusion.

MANDATE TO BUILD FORTS, NEW PLANTATIONS/TOWNS, AND THE EVOLUTION OF FARMER GROUP CORPORATIONS

The 1st Charter (issued in 1606 AD), reflected and showed as a priority the directive that the colony's leadership "... shall and may also build and fortify within any the same, for their better safeguard and defence ... "[sic].³⁷ Among other directives were, the search for gold/silver (B.[subtopic # 10](#)), while Charter 2 (issued in 1609 AD), superseded the colony's previously sanctioned leadership (presidents) with appointed/commissioned governors from England granting them the power to control the political, religious and military state of the colony with their presence along with the directive to build plantations/towns for "future English Habitation."³⁸

What aided the ranks of the proposed involuntary servitude category were undesirables from the prisons of Newgate & Old Bailey St. and/or Clerkenwell³⁹ of London, and Governor Dale thoroughly understood this notion; therefore, he had to break these undesirables into constructive workmen to build his planned plantations/towns. Evidence shows that he wrote the court of King James in August 1611 suggesting that if he only had 2,000 tradesmen, he could finish his task sooner,⁴⁰ but this letter also expressed he would settle for any sent because he installed within the colony a methodology of strict discipline to break them in — martial law.

The order in which plantations/towns were built, **Jamestown** [the red box below] led the way, built between 1607 and 1610 by the 1st wave of settlers. Before Governor Dale's arrival in 1611, he was given a directive from the VCL to move the seat of the government from Jamestown to a less vulnerable place where any future enemy may strike and less swampy.⁴¹ What later followed was his ruthless and calculated move to take lands from the 1st Nations. He and his disciplined workmen built the 2nd town (named after King James' son Henry) called "**Henrico**"⁴² aka Henricus. With Henrico on the opposite side of the river, Dale palisaded a tract of land which he gave two names: "Faith in Hope" and "Coxendale." This land was secured by several forts, which were named "Charity Fort", "Mount Malado", "Elizabeth Fort," and "Fort Patience." At "[Mount Malado](#)" ("Mt. Malady"), a retreat or guest

³⁷ https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/First_Charter_of_Virginia_1606, Articles IV & V; or - Campbell, footnote # 54, and footnote # 64, 2nd paragraph ... and Captain John Smith, in 1608, is described as, respectively, helping to rebuild Jamestown and using discipline among his men to survive, which is mentioned in my screen play script.

³⁸ Scarboro, (Kindle, Location 247).


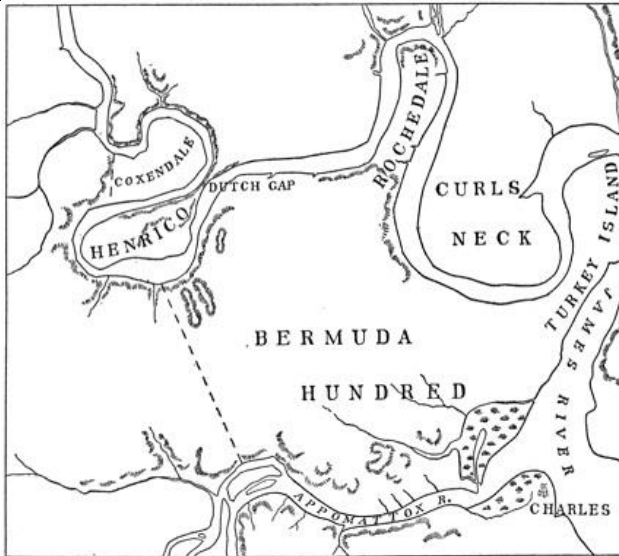
³⁹ Bennett, p. 34.

⁴⁰ Brown, Vol I, p. 505.

⁴¹ Scarboro, (Kindle, Location 199).

⁴² Stith, pp. 123-124; and in September of 1611, Governor Dale garnered 300 able bodied men and traveled north bound upon the Powhattan River to confiscate lands from Chief Powhattan's subjects. Successful in this effort, he named the confiscated land Henrico with the greatest intent to build plantations/town, and that he did; or - Virtual Jamestown, "First Hand Accounts" - <http://www.virtualjamestown.org/exist/cocoon/jamestown/fha/J1004>. Be advised that Henrico was abandoned in 1622 AD after a 1st Nations' uprising - <https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/historic-registers/020-0709/>

house for sick people',⁴³ prevailed and on the same side of the river he built a parsonage called "Rock Hall."⁴⁴ South of Henrico, however, where the James River (formerly called Powhattan River) and the Appomattox Rivers met, he and his workmen later created the Bermuda Hundred plantations,⁴⁵ Rochedale [also spelled as Rochdale] and Shirley hundreds,⁴⁶ as shown below in map on right side."

	
<p>Courtesy of "Virginia Places" website - http://www.virginiaplaces.org/vacities/7jamestown.html</p> <p>Source: Library of Congress, Virginia / discovered and discribed by Captayn John Smith, 1606</p>	<p>"Dale's Settlements on the Upper James"</p> <p>Courtesy of "Virginia Under the Stuarts, 1607-1688,"</p> <p>Thomas J. Wertenbaker, Ph.D., p. 20</p> <p>https://archive.org/stream/virginiaunderstu00wertrich#page/20/mod/e/2up</p>

He then began a pilot project, on an experimental basis, to provide small plots of land [common grounds] for tilling its soil by certain farmers instead of depending upon the failing [communal system promised](#). The other enticing idea associated with this pilot project was the idea of **freedom** from serving the likes of the VCL along with entertaining a contract with terms.⁴⁷ By 1616 there were about 17 settlers/farmers who entertained this concept.⁴⁸

⁴³ Hamor, p. 31.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid

⁴⁷ Encyclopedia Virginia - https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Bermuda_Hundred_During_the_Colonial_Period

⁴⁸ Ibid.

This concept eventually grew, even after Dale's departure which occurred in 1616 April, to the point that for one to attain a small plot of land, i.e. independent manor(s), one would have to be part of an incorporated group/a society of settlers/farmers.⁴⁹ This effect showed its impact in 1617 when land grants were officially granted to such groups/societies of settlers/farmers whose status espoused incorporation, which therefore spurred the superiority of corporate rights over the possession of land grants,⁵⁰ making such land grants not available to settlers/farmers working outside these incorporated groups. The issuance of land grants, by then for the survivors of this 1st 12-year period, was later prioritized in the 1618 Survivors' Freedom Document (A.[subtopic # 5](#)), and then to the heirs of Adventurers who could provide evidence of a "Bill of Adventure," similar to the example presented that was associated with [Henry Dawkes](#).

⁴⁹ Ballagh, pp. 18-19.

⁵⁰ Ibid, pp. 18-19. Also, with this advantage in place, corporation rights to land grants over individual settlers/farmers, explains why there were a cluster of "Hundreds" throughout the Virginia Colony with thousands of acres, despite the hundreds of titles and landowners listed in Virginia in 1625 AD, e.g., "Martins Hundreds": Source – "A List of Titles and Landowners in Virginia, 1625."

MARTIAL LAW - LAWS USED TO DISCIPLINE ANCIENT PLANTERS

With the persuasive portfolio created by the [VCL](#) officers to attract prospective settlers, these officers knew it would be an experiment for an alleged System for Indentured Servitude using people to fill the ranks of both categories noted [voluntary and involuntary] -- and they also knew it “was little better than a penal settlement.”⁵¹

The 2nd Charter, however, dated 1609, was not a Royal/Imperial Charter and, again, was fully granted to the VCL without any hint of King James’ **Imperial Rule**.⁵² Contained within this charter was the approval for the governors to use martial law⁵³ and absolute control (as noted) over the colony.⁵⁴ Specifically, what did this mean? Well, let’s take a glance at an official summary analysis written/declared by a Parapsychologist.⁵⁵ His analysis explained a threefold division of Governor Dale’s discipline, aka “Dale’s Code”: 1) laws concerning the moral and religious discipline of the colony, 2) laws having to do with the political order within the colony, and 3) laws designed for the military discipline of soldiers [martial law(s)].

As stated, out of a total of 6 governors, during this 12-year period, four governors: 1) Gates 2) Delaware 3) Argall and 4) Dale exercised their control over these three areas upon the settlers in the colony during their times as governor. As noted, Governors: Gates and Delaware showed their discipline when they thought a person performed criminal acts, more in line of how an Englishmen would be treated back in England, while Argall leaned more towards punishment should a person make contact with the 1st Nations, or if one did not go to Church—which is noted later; he also adopted some of Dale’s martial laws to a certain degree; yet Dale, who used the “Slave Gang” effect,⁵⁶ showed more of a stark difference by assigning the [death penalty, or be shot to death](#); he used his as examples for others to

⁵¹ Doyle, 170.

⁵² Brown, [English Politics in Early Virginia History](#), p. 17.

⁵³ Charter 2, Article XXIV - https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Second_Charter_of_Virginia_1609

⁵⁴ Charter 2, Preamble - https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Second_Charter_of_Virginia_1609

⁵⁵ Scarboro, D. Dewey, (Kindle location #139 within eBook); or Prince, Dr. Walter, “[The First Criminal Code of Virginia](#),” Annual Report of The American Historical Association for the Year 1899, Vol I, Article IX - by Walter F. Prince, Ph. D, New Haven, Connecticut, p. 311.

⁵⁶ Doyle, pp. 170, 203.

witness to prevent any sense of criminal act for the present or future which was expressed by an eye witness and past president and governor of the colony named George Percy.⁵⁷

So, with the understanding that the colony's labor would continue to come from the jails of London (especially by Governor Dale), these governors took the liberty of installing and implementing a strict set of laws respective to what they were familiar with for strict discipline and structure, practiced in the lowlands (Netherlands) while they served as military officers. Governors: Gates, Delaware, Dale, and Argall were all military men who ascribed/understood the use of [Martial law\(s\)](#).⁵⁸

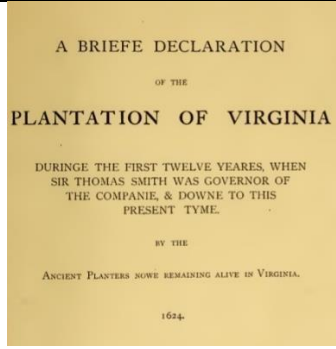
⁵⁷ Percy, (download transcript, p.19) -

<https://research.colonialwilliamsburg.org/Foundation/journal/Winter07/jamestownDiary.cfm>; George Percy also held the leadership positions of President and Deputy Governor of the Virginia Colony

⁵⁸ [Moglen, Eben, "Lawes Divine, Morall & Martiall: The Occupation of Virginia," American Legal History," Columbia Law School, Fall 2005](#), pp. 9-53. - "Articles, Lawes, and Orders, Divine, Politique, and Martiall for the Colony in Virginea: first established by Sir Thomas Gates Knight, Lieutenant Generall, the 24th of May 1610. exemplified and approved by the Right Honourable Sir Thomas West Knight, Lord Lawair, Lord Governour and Captaine Generall the 12th of June 1610. Againe exemplified and enlarged by Sir Thomas Dale Knight, Marshall, and Depuied Governrour, the 22nd of June 1611."

CONDITIONS OF ENSLAVEMENT

This table, that appears on the front-page cover of this research paper, compares the “Instructions to George Yeardley,” what I call the ‘Survivors’ Proclamation of Freedom Document’ (‘Effect Document’) to the document “A Briefe [sic] Declaration...” what I call the ‘Survivors’ Testimonial Document’ (‘Cause Document’) to show why the freedom document was issued. For your convenience, it provides links into each respective document, but the links in red are the ones that apply to this subject matter – which supplements the adjacent narrative.

CAUSE & EFFECT DOCUMENTS’ OUTLINE TABLE FOR:	
A. “INSTRUCTIONS TO GEORGE YEARDLEY” (SURVIVORS’ PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM DOCUMENT, or ‘Effect Document’), DATED NOVEMBER 1618 AD (left column); AND B. WHITE SLAVE SURVIVORS’ TESTIMONIAL DOCUMENT, or ‘Cause Document’, DESCRIBING HOW THEY WERE TREATED, DATED 1624 AD (right column)	
A. “INSTRUCTIONS TO GEORGE YEARDLEY” – Dated: NOVEMBER 18, 1618 AD aka “Great Charter” and (SURVIVORS’ PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM DOCUMENT)	B. WHITE SLAVE SURVIVORS’ TESTIMONIAL DOCUMENT – Dated: 1624 AD aka:
<p>“From: The Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the City of London for the first Colony in Virginia, November 18, 1618”</p> <p>“To: Captain George Yeardley Elect Governor of Virginia and to the Council of State there being or to be Greeting”</p>	 <p>Copy document courtesy of University of Pittsburgh Library System</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REGARDLESS OF THE VIRGINIA COMPANY OF LONDON’S INITIAL INTENTS FOR THE VIRGINIA COLONY, ITS ULTIMATE INTENT WAS ‘...TO TAKE AWAY ALL OCCASION OF OPPRESSION AND CORRUPTION’ 2. YEARDLEY’S INSTRUCTIONS 3. DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS FROM VIRGINIA COMPANY OF LONDON’S LANDS 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF FOUR MAJOR CITIES/BOROUGHES 5. ACREAGE GRANTED TO SURVIVORS OF 1st 12-YEAR PERIOD IN THE VIRGINIA COLONY 6. SEVERAL THOUSAND ACRES ALLOCATED TO THREE MAJOR CITIES 7. TENANTS’ RIGHTS FOR PERMANENT PLACEMENT 8. THE GOVERNOR’S HOUSE SHALL BE PERMANENT 9. THE ABSOLUTE NEED FOR MINISTERS 10. LICENSE FROM KING JAMES TO PLAN AND BUILD A COLLEGE 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HINDSIGHT OF THE TRUE INTENT OF THE VIRGINIA COMPANY OF LONDON AND ITS TREASURER, THOMAS SMYTH 2. STARVATION, HUNGER, AND SICKNESS 3. TRADE WITH THE 1ST NATIONS 4. THE COLONISTS DISPERSED TO SURVIVE 5. CAPTAIN ARGALL ARRIVES AND SHOWS AN ACT TO DISDAIN 6. SIR THOMAS GATES ARRIVES WITH 7- SHIPS 7. CONTINUATION OF STARVATION AND EVENTUAL CANNIBALISM 8. THE ARRIVAL OF GATES & SOMERS IN VIRGINIA 9. ARRIVAL OF SIR DELAWARE 10. DELAWARE’S MARCH FOR GOLD AND/OR SILVER 11. DELAWARE TAKES SICK 12. SIR THOMAS DALE’S ARRIVAL-RUTHLESS HUMAN ATROCITIES FOLLOW

11. LANDS GRANTED TO YEARDLEY 12. TRADESMENSHIP OPPORTUNITY 13. COMPANY TERRITORIES 14. FRAUD ASSOCIATED WITH LAND GRANTS 15. LAND GRANT FORBIDANCE TO CAPTAIN ARGALL AND ASSOCIATES TO BE SHOWN IN FORMAL RECORDS IN PERPETUITARY 16. NEW ADVENTURERS (STOCKHOLDERS) AND LAND GRANTS 17. REGISTRATION OF ALL INHABITANTS IN THE LAND 18. LAND SURVEYANCE OF ALL LANDS FOR PURPOSES OF FORMAL DOCUMENTATION	13. DEPARTURE OF SIR GATES – THE PROMISE OF ABSOLUTE FREEDOM FOR ANCIENT PLANTERS AND EXECUTIONS THAT FOLLOWED 14. DEPARTURE OF SIR THOMAS DALE 15. SIR YEARDLEY LEFT IN-CHARGE AND GRANTED CERTAIN ANCIENT PLANTERS/FARMERS ABSOLUTE FREEDOM 16. ARRIVAL OF CAPTAIN ARGALL AS GOVERNOR 17. THE DESIRE OF THE ANCIENT FARMERS FOR YOU, THE READER, TO TEST YOUR MORAL COMPASS ABOUT THESE 12 YEARS, AND WHAT SIR GEORGE YEARDLEY FOUND
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Let me start with the ‘Cause Document’. The **Survivors’ Testimonial Document** describes **why, when, where, how, how many** and **to what extent** these survivors were enslaved. It affirms several years of consistent Starvation (B.[subtopic # 2](#)) and Sickness, shortly upon their [arrival](#) in 1607 until 1610 and moments of Cannibalism (B.[subtopic # 7](#)) prevailed. What followed were 9-consecutive years of Slavery (B.[subtopic # 12](#)) in the colony from the hands of the governors (B.[subtopic # 9](#)) and (B.[subtopic # 16](#)), technically when martial law began to be used from the hands of Governor Gates, mid-1610 AD;⁵⁹ but on the practical side, let’s digest what several Ancient Farmers expressed about how many years of enslavement occurred up to the point of March 1614⁶⁰ noted below, which adds a large splash of authenticity over the technical premise, and places a more precise time-stamp on enslavement conditions as starting at the outset of the colony, 1607/1608 AD ... Hello!!!

From the perspective of the enslaved colonists, their conditions were those of being treated as slaves, specifically from their expressions/words [as mentioned on this paper’s front page cover], such as “[noe waye \[sic\] better than slavery](#)”, “[extreme slavery and misery](#)” and “[most of them already served the colony 6 or 7 years in that general slavery.](#)” As noted, Governor Gates introduced and installed his set of martial laws mid-year 1610 with Governor Delaware later endorsing them and then “Dale’s Code” found its way to be installed, which equated to the harshest of times when he governed the colony, from 1611 to 1616; he forced his hand to build Henrico and its surroundings as noted. Governor Dale left in 1616, but his

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Stith, pp. 120 & 132 – Governor Gates is cited as going back to England twice: the latter half of 1610 (p. 120) and in early 1614 AD (p. 132 & Brown, p. 79). Now that I have your attention, let’s do the math between ourselves ... since this Ancient Farmers statement, logically, can only align itself with the 1614 date and the expression refers to 6 or 7 years of general slavery, that easily takes one back to 1607/1608 AD. Now ... 6 or 7 years already into the colony of such conditions as stated plus another 5 years (1614 + 5 more years = 1619 AD) gives us 11 or 12 years, give, or take ... Hello!!!

code and way of life for the Ancient Farmers remained in place until 1619. Argall arrived in 1618 as a later Governor, continued some of Dale's strict laws, but he added more strict civil laws in May of 1618 with his written language using the words Slave and/or Slavery within his "Proclamation/ Edicts"⁶¹ document and more constraints towards the relationship with the 1st Nations, as presented in quotes in the below table:

Governor Argall - [Proclamation](#)/Edicts

May 10, 1618

"Every person to go to Church Sundays & holidays or lie neck and heels on the Corps du Guard the night following & be a slave the week following, 2nd offence a month, 3rd a year & a day"

May 18, 1618

"Against private trucking with [slur](#) & pulling down pallisades" [sic] (fences)

"Against teaching Indians to shoot with guns on pain of death to learner & teacher and how to hunt deer or hogs without Governor leave to go armed to Church & to work, keep watch Hoggs in Jamestown, 2nd time forfeit to Colony Hoggs to be ringed at Bermuda"

"No man to take hay to sweat Tob* because it robs the poor beasts of their fodder and sweating Tob* does it little good as found by Experience"

"Every man to set 2 acres with corn (Except Tradesmen following their trades) penalty forfeit of corn & Tob* & be a Slave a year to the Colony"

"No man to shoot but in defence [sic] of himself against Enemies till a new supply of ammunition comes on pain of a year's Slavery"

"None to go aboard the Ship now at Jamestown without the Governor's leave"

"No trade with the persidious [sic] [slur](#) nor familiarity lest they discover our weakness"

*Not sure what "Tob" means as of yet.

⁶¹ Kingsbury, Ph. D. Susan Myra, "[The Records of the Virginia Company of London](#)," Vol. III, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, Library of Congress, p. 93.

Let's take a closer look into Governor Dale's methodology for strict discipline, somewhat mentioned earlier. The last part of the year in 1611, he was relieved in Jamestown by Governor Gates and given [300 tradesmen](#) to travel up the Powhatan River (on map shown earlier) to a location later named Henrico Town to clear land for building settlements. Within these settlements, he had exclusive autonomy over implementing his intended discipline over his men to do nothing but build plantations/towns. He implemented the Slave Gang process,⁶² and "[oppressed his whole company](#)" on a daily basis by hanging and/or chaining individuals to a tree for stealing, burned individuals, breaking them upon the wheel by whipping (not to mention a variety of other punishments), placed them in irons for a term of years and/or shot them to death, while those who attempted to run away via a barge and/or shallow with intentions for the destination of England were also [shot to death](#). Simultaneous to these atrocities, he implemented extraordinary labor schedules, such as enforcing a [crew for night](#) watch to accomplish his goals.

Giving weight to their statements about the conditions within the colony: "no way [sic] better than slavery" and "extreme slavery and misery" are what I consider statements and expressions of authenticity that describes this paper's purpose from the perspective of the Ancient Farmers and their peers; and yet, "[most of them already served the colony 6 or 7 years in that general slavery](#)" tells us everything about the psyche of the enslaved and their then state of conditions in March 1614 – which was deduced earlier.⁶³ This was that indelible moment when Governors Dale & Gates [promised](#) certain Ancient Farmers **absolute freedom** if they work another 3 years and fulfill the following conditions.

- Work three more years for their service to expire, which [was granted 3 years later](#) by [Governor Yeardley](#) in 1617.⁶⁴
- They continue to build "[Charles City](#)" and "[Hundred](#)" with extraordinarily little allowance of clothing and provisions provided; and
- After only for the 1st year, they promise 1 month and 1 day in the week from May day until harvest to get their maintenance out of the earth without any further help.

⁶² Ballagh, p. 23.

⁶³ If necessary, let's do the math again between ourselves ... since this Ancient Farmers statement, logically, can only align itself with the 1614 date and the expression refers to 6 or 7 years of general slavery, that easily takes one back to 1607/1608 AD. Now ... 6 or 7 years already into the colony of such conditions as stated plus another 5 years (1614 + 5 more years = 1619 AD) gives us 11 or 12 years, give, or take; Stith, pp. 120 & 132 – Governor Gates is cited as going back to England twice: the latter half of 1610 (p. 120) and in early 1614 AD (p. 132 & Brown, p. 79).

⁶⁴ Ibid, p. 24.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS

Public [Executions](#)⁶⁵ were conducted to prevent anyone from attempting to escape any jurisdiction(s) of the Virginia Colony, formulating plots against the colony, not following orders of colony officials and/or for spying. These individuals are merely a few recorded in history as being subjected to public executions during this 1st 12-year period of the Virginia Colony and its jurisdictions, 1607 to 1619 AD.

- George Kendall was tried by jury, convicted, and shot for trying to escape back to England → September 1607 AD, Jamestown, Virginia.⁶⁶
- Governor Gates and Captain Somers spent about 9 months in Bermuda rebuilding a ship from being shipwrecked in a storm in 1609. Before Gates & Somers left Bermuda for Virginia, Henry Paine was executed (shot) for not following orders and swearing at his superior officer for not taking night watch; he was sentenced to be hung, but he preferred to be shot → March 1610 AD, Bermuda, West Indies;⁶⁷ Mind you, Bermuda was only placed within the jurisdiction (longitude/latitude) of the Virginia Colony identified in the 3rd Charter, 1612.⁶⁸
- Jeffrey Abbott (Abbot), a military man was executed for formulating a dangerous plot against the colony → November 1610, Jamestown, Virginia;⁶⁹ and
- Francis Lymbreck (Lembri), an Englishman, caught for being a spy ⁷⁰ for Spain in Jamestown was hanged in England's London Harbor on a ship ⁷¹ for espionage → November 1616, by Governor Dale. His origins were English and yet began to spy against his country since 1588; his accomplice was Don Diego de Molina; they were captured in 1612 in the Chesapeake Bay, Virginia, and held in prison in Virginia for several years. Molina, as a prisoner, wrote to the King of Spain, about the conditions of Virginia for the English settlers. I provided some of his words expressed back in the year 1613: "The soil in this place is very fertile for all species, only not for those which require much heat, because it is cold ... the people have suffered much want, living on miserable rations of oats or maize and dressing poorly. For which reason, if today three hundred men should come, this same year would destroy more than one-hundred and fifty, and there is not a year when half do not die ... and, more than all, the discontent in which they live seeing themselves treated as slaves with cruelty."⁷²

⁶⁵ Percy, pp. 18, 19.

⁶⁶ Campbell, footnote 45:A

⁶⁷ Bernhard, p. 92; or -

https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Conspiracies_on_Bermuda_an_excerpt_from_A_true_reportory_of_the_wracke_and_redemption_of_Sir_Thomas_Gates_Knight_by_William_Strachey_1625

⁶⁸ https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Third_Charter_of_Virginia_1612; or - <https://www.britannica.com/place/Bermuda>

⁶⁹ McCartney, ([prior to 1611 AD](#)), p. 77.

⁷⁰ Percy, p. 17.

⁷¹ Percy, p. 18; or - Scarboro, (Kindle Locations 406-407); or - NEV, p. 222.

⁷² NEV, p. 220.

THE ORDER UPON WHICH (FOR WHOM) ABSOLUTE FREEDOM WAS GRANTED

This essay zooms in on one of the major acts that occurred in this White Slave Virginia Colony, the granting of **Absolute Freedom**. If you read the entire two, what I call, 'Holy Grail Documents', you will see the interchangeable use of the noun: '[Freedom](#)', noun phrase: '[Absolute Freedom](#)', and/or infinitive phrase: '[to take away all occasion of oppression...](#)' which all meant to the settlers total freedom from enslavement.⁷³

As noted earlier, records show that farmer groups acquired land before 1619 AD from a pilot project, on an experimental basis, issued by Governor Dale in 1613 by providing small plots of land [common grounds] for tilling its soil by certain farmers -- and along with this pilot project was the promise of **freedom** from the VCL with entertaining a contract with terms.⁷⁴ By 1616 there were about 17 settlers/farmers who entertained this concept.⁷⁵ This concept of incorporated farmer groups/society of settlers grew so well by 1617 that land grants were issued,⁷⁶ making such land grants not available to settlers/farmers working outside these incorporated groups.

The 2nd wave of **freedom**, however, came when the 2nd 'Holy Grail' document [the '**Effect Document**'/'**Survivors' Freedom Document**'] was delivered in the colony in April 1619 also known in our American History books as the "Great Charter" or "Instructions to George Yeardley" dated 1618 AD. For all intents and purposes, it is the documentational result for granting the remaining 400 Survivors out of the almost [2,000](#) Settlers of this 1st period of the Virginia Colony their **Absolute Freedom** [expressed by this infinitive phrase "**to take away all occasion of oppression and corruption**" (A.[subtopic # 1](#))], and it provides guidelines to follow for granting acreage ([[Reparations](#)] **a hidden legal precedent for over 400 years that is eligible for Case Law**) to these respective survivors (A.[subtopic # 5](#)). For your information, the subtopics in these 'Holy Grail Documents', however, not highlighted in **red**, though important, can be seen in full in [Appendix I.A](#) and [Appendix I.B](#). As noted earlier, I consider them secondary to my message in this paper because they attribute themselves, for the most part, to setting up local government agencies for governance in the colony from that point on.

Mind you, this original document ['**Survivors' Freedom Document**'] comprises 12-pages, which I copied and pasted its entire contents within [Appendix I.A](#), and get this ... I went through the effort of

⁷³ Encyclopedia Virginia - https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Bermuda_Hundred_During_the_Colonial_Period; or - Hamor, p. 31.

⁷⁴ Encyclopedia Virginia - https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Bermuda_Hundred_During_the_Colonial_Period

⁷⁵ Ibid

⁷⁶ Ballagh, pp. 18-19. Also, with this advantage in place, corporation rights to land grants over idol settlers/farmers, explains why there were a cluster of "Hundreds" throughout the Virginia Colony with thousands of acres, despite the hundreds of titles and landowners listed in Virginia in 1625 AD, e.g., "Martins Hundreds": Source – "A List of Titles and Landowners in Virginia, 1625."

transcribing its entire contents, as you've noticed by now, which was written in Early Modern English (early 1600s), and later produced paraphrased context for this major subtopic discussed for you and me to better understand it.

With you now knowing that this document was issued by the VCL in November 18, 1618 AD to the newly commissioned Governor George Yearly, it's also important to know that it was delivered in April 19, 1619 AD to the colony, which served as the catalyst to initiate the 1st General Assembly of 1619 AD [and rewritten for the purpose of presenting a document for use at this 1st General Assembly in Virginia, July/August ([House of Burgesses](#)), and then used for the Virginia Colony's official starting point for launching the System for Indentured Servitude].

IMPACT OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES – 1ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1619 AD

The “House of Burgesses” procedure(s) were installed in the Virginia Colony in August 1619 and was introduced to the colony for its 1st formal General Assembly that convened annually with 2 representatives (Burgesses) for voting within each plantation. It was the understanding that the colony would be governed by free laws (such as those used in England), i.e., the settlers having a hand in governing themselves.⁷⁷ The year 1619 was a year before the beginning of the 1st legal period [1620-1642] of the **5-consecutive time-periods associated with the Legal System of Indentured Servitude**. The 5-consecutive time-periods within the ‘New World’ evolved for almost 300 years in America, 1620 until 1917 AD,⁷⁸ which are presented below.⁷⁹

The Starvation and Enslavement Period: 1607 to 1619 AD - documentation showed most of the 1st Colonists/Planters were free people from Europe: Wales, England [see [Enclosure Acts](#) definition in the “Glossary” section], Ireland and Scotland,⁸⁰ and said to have been field laborers, school teachers, obscure shopkeepers, mechanics and pioneer farmers.⁸¹ Almost [2,000](#), however, were transported to Virginia of which only 1/5th survived this period⁸² whose conditions show they were enslaved⁸³ as a result of this period, and a "Proclamation of Freedom Document" was issued by the new Governor in

⁷⁷ " [A Briefe \[sic\] Declaration ...](#) ", - p. 81

⁷⁸ Galenson, David, " [The Rise and Fall of Indentured Servitude in the Americas: An Economic Analysis](#)," The Journal of Economic History, March 1984 Vol. XLIV, No. I, p. 12, p. 25.

⁷⁹ Ballagh, pp. 42-43.

⁸⁰ Ibid, p. 34.

⁸¹ Smith, A, p. 7. (Kindle format)

⁸² Ballagh, p. 14.

⁸³ Jordan/Walsh, "White Cargo: The Forgotten History of Britain's White Slaves in America"(2008, NYU Press) pp. 12-13. (Kindle format)

April 1619 to end their suffering;⁸⁴ further, references dictate that between 1620 to 1775 AD some 300,000 volunteer servants of which 2 out of 3 came from the British Isles.⁸⁵

The 1st Period: 1619 to 1642 AD - The beginning of the 1st period of the English legal Institution/System of Indentured Servitude. "This period learned from the 1st Period, not to repeat such acts and therefore used reasonable labor acts that worked for the planters/laborers for the growth of the colony that later became fixed in customary law."⁸⁶

The 2nd Period: 1642 to 1726 AD – "This period used customary laws that evolved into statutory law."⁸⁷

The 3rd Period: 1726 to 1788 AD – "The institution experienced a decrease in use because of an increase of African Slavery that became predominately supportive throughout the USA."⁸⁸

The 4th Period: 1788 to 1865 - This period embodied the division between the North and South, the US Civil War, the Emancipation Proclamation (1863) and then the 1865 **13th Amendment** of the U.S. Constitution that legally abolished Slavery and Involuntary Servitude; and

The 5th Period: 1865 to 1917 AD – "this period was reenacted but in large part for Asians who migrated to the West Indies and Hawaii due to the need for labor in the sugar industries,"⁸⁹ but these workers were contracted Indentured Servants who would serve their agreed upon terms and have the freedom to go back home or try another employer--a far cry from the previous servitude periods for the Indentured Servant.

⁸⁴ "April, 1619 AD—Arrived Sir Geo. Yeardley, bringing certain commissions and instructions from the Company for the better establishing of a Commonwealth here, wherein order was taken for the removing of all those grievances which formerly were suffered and manifested the same by publishing a Proclamation that all those that were resident here before the departure of Sir Thos. Dale should be freed and acquitted from such public services and labors which formerly they **suffered**, and that those cruel laws by which we had so long been governed were now abrogated, and that we were now to be governed by those free laws which his Majesty's subjects live under in England." - "A Briefe Declaration..." - Colonial Records of Virginia, p. 81. - <https://archive.org/details/colonialrecordso00virg/page/81>;

⁸⁵ Jordon/Walsh, p. 14. (Kindle format)

⁸⁶ Ballagh, p.42.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Smith, A., p.4, (Kindle format); or - Ballagh, p. 43.

⁸⁹ Galenson, p. 26.

PART III

KING JAMES' INSTRUCTIONS TO FOLLOW AND 17 YEARS LATER THE CONFISCATION OF THE VIRGINIA COMPANY OF LONDON'S RECORDS

This essay's narrative is far from what our American History classes taught us about King James. I will only point to **6 major actions** taken by him that influenced the way we, today, think about the history of the Virginia Colony of which one is a famous world book. For these major actions to occur he provided sets of instructions to follow. From hindsight, one can now see that his **1st major action** began with instructions to physically create the Virginia Colony in 1607 as a Royal/Imperial Chartered Colony with the intent of being ruled through **Imperial Rule**, and 17 years later, in 1624, continued as a Royal Colony without the practice of **Imperial Rule**. Let's zoom in for a bit more detail ...

The 1606 Royal/Imperial Charter issued for the Virginia Colony began with the intent that King James, the Virginia Council (KVC) and supporters of the Crown were to rule the colony through **Imperial Rule** from afar, as evidenced by the following **1st set of instructions**:

- "Instructions for the Government of the Colonies, November 20, 1606" ⁹⁰ (aka The King's Instructions, November 1606).
- "Orders of the Council, December 10, 1606" ⁹¹ (aka Orders for 1st Expedition, Dec. 10, 1606).
- "Advice of the Council, December 10, 1606" ⁹² (aka Advice for the Colony on Landing); and
- "An Ordinance and Constitution, March 9, 1607" ⁹³ (aka The King's Ordinance and Constitution, March 1607).

But during his attempt to rule, Starvation for the settlers showed its greatest impact and became the stigma for the Virginia Colony, as we know it today, and lasted for 3 consistent years, until 1610, while the theft of lands prevailed from the 1st Nations (our Brothers and Sisters). Two years into the 3 years of this period of Starvation, the agenda of the VCL (for its investors) and its persuasive strength in London aggressively stepped up to endorse petitions, to create a new charter, for the VCL's opportunity to fully administer the colonization of the Virginia Colony -- its persuasive reasoning managed to convince the King and his supporters that **Imperial Rule** ⁹⁴ would only continue to fail because Starvation continued. Favor pointed to the VCL accordingly and the 1609 Charter (2nd Charter)

⁹⁰ Brown, "[The Genesis of the United States ...](#)", Vol. I, pp. 64-75.

⁹¹ Ibid, pp.75-79.

⁹² Ibid, pp. 79-87.

⁹³ Ibid, pp. 91-95.

⁹⁴ Brown, [English Politics in Early Virginia History, p. 17.](#)

showed the intent to exclusively grant the VCL all rights to administer the process of colonization of the Virginia Colony. Now it was the VCL's commissioned governors to turn Starvation conditions into a colony of military discipline using Martial Law (Article XXIV), from 1610 to 1619 AD with continued transportation of settlers.

The 2nd major action King James presented to the public, as you know, was the 1611 King James version of an English translation (2nd to the Geneva Bible) of the Old and New Testaments⁹⁵ about which we all know.

Now, from this paper's entire narrative presented, until now, you can easily see what occurred between 1610 and 1619 from the evidence provided. But, between 1619 and 1624 AD, petitions/grievances about the 1st 12-year period found their way into the hands of King James, a London Court,⁹⁶ and the House of Commons that reflected the state of affairs of Virginia. To this point, a dark cloud sprung and spurred King James' 3rd major action of instructions (through his Privy Council) which created a commission (April 1623) "... to inquire into the then state of affairs of Virginia and Somers Island Plantations,"⁹⁷ and as a result, sent several commissioners to visit the Virginia Colony for testimonials from survivors of this 1st 12-year period, as provided below.

Ah ... let's take a closer look. I found eight (8) of these documents (petitions/grievances) associated with this time. The 1st 2 documents were submitted to the House of Commons in 1621 AD — more specific, John Bargrave submitted a grievance to The Committee for Grievances⁹⁸ alleging that he was scammed out of 6,600 pounds from what he believed "unjust practices and miscarriage of government"⁹⁹ when the Treasurer, Thomas Smyth, and Alderman managed the Virginia Colony, while the other is a reply to the grievance. His grievance reached the [Privy Council](#) in July 1622. As to the last 6 documents of petition,¹⁰⁰ they were recorded in the court records of a London Court for the Virginia Colony (dated 1623 AD), while specifically #'s 3 & 4 reflected "complaints concerning the mismanagement of affairs in the colony."¹⁰¹

From these Eight (8) documents filed, I chose the "**Petition from Alderman Johnson to King James I**" # 3 to show its context/intent which served as a prelude (1623 AD) to that of the '**Survivors' Testimonial Document**' -- which followed and was written in 1624 AD.

⁹⁵ Time.com - <https://time.com/4821911/king-james-bible-history/>

⁹⁶ Kingsbury, [Vol. III pp. 517-24](#).

⁹⁷ Kingsbury, [Vol. I p. 108](#), 170 (List of Record, # 467).

⁹⁸ Ibid, [Vol. III pp. 517-20](#); or – [Vol. I, 107](#).

⁹⁹ Ibid, [Vol. I, p. 107](#).

¹⁰⁰ Ibid, [Vol. II, pp. 392-393](#).

¹⁰¹ Ibid, [Vol. I, p. 107](#).

1. John Bargrave: A Petition to The Committee for Grievances, House of Commons – 1621 AD
2. Sir Thomas Smyth and Alderman Robert Johnson, Reply to the Petition of John Bargrave
3. Petition from Alderman Robert Johnson to King James I – 1623 AD*
4. Information Delivered to His Majesty by Captain Butler as Unmasking of the Virginia Colony
5. The Company's Petition to His Majesty touching the Issue of Alderman Robert Johnson's Petition for a Commission of Inquiry & Examination
6. The Company's Declaration of the Present State of Virginia delivered to His Majesty
7. The Relation of the Company's Proceedings in Their Court delivered likewise to His Majesty
8. The Company's Answer to Alderman Robert Johnson's Petition

*I provided my paraphrased summary below from the original document read in a London Court, dated April 1623. The document is that of the original submitted to King James from Alderman Robert Johnson, which adds evidence to proving that wrongdoing housed itself in this noted 1st 12-year period of Virginia. Its intent shows that charges of gross mismanagement were brought against the VCL.

“Petition from Alderman Robert Johnson to King James I” (1623 AD)¹⁰²

In this summary, I deliberately discarded the strong reference of **slurs** pointed at 1st Nations. Besides this, the essence of this document describes itself as a humble petition that represents those who were, at that time, inhabitants of plantations in Virginia and Sommer Islands (Bermuda) considered Adventurers & Planters.

He describes this 1st 12-year period as a trying time, i.e., notwithstanding the disappointing efforts shown by the VCL towards the enterprise of colonizing its first English Colony in Virginia by supplying men, ships, and supplies, which at the outset its intentions were honorable. But because of this disappointment and eventual discouragement of Adventurers to come, it was believed that with God's assistance and King James' encouragement that certain appointed men withstood such difficulties to arrive at that day's State of Conditions—the survival of the 1st English Colony, Virginia.

The difficulties, in this document, associate themselves to the loss of life by many. Yet, while some Indians were converted to the Christian Religion, items raised and considered as staples from these plantations became imports to England, such as Iron, Sturgeon, Caviar, Soap, Potashes, Masts for Ships, clapboard, Pipe stances, Wainscot, Wine, Pitch, Tar and Silkworms derived through the means of peace with the Indians.

But, as the State of Conditions stood that day, contrary to what was announced above with regards to imports, the Ancient Adventurers and Planters, civil discord (such as massacre and hostility) were prominent among all inhabitants of these plantations. From these conditions, all sides of such civil discord were subject to being abused and oppressed. **So, from this declaration, the author [Alderman**

¹⁰² Ibid, [Vol. II, p. 392](#).

Johnson] asks King James for a supreme helping hand to salvage all continued to stand in this 1st English Colony in Virginia.

Lastly, the author humbly asked for commissioned persons and lawful means to inquire and examine this 12-year government of Thomas Smyth when he was its active Administrator and Treasurer for Virginia and the Sommer Islands, including but not limited to the handling of money for all plantations, abuses, grievances, wrongs, and injuries done to any Adventurers, Planters, or the grounds and causes for such acts. And further, provide the present plantations with advice, improved management, and reasonable reforms to improve peace among all plantations' inhabitants and blessings of the heavens.

This 4th major action brings to bear a major change in the course of history for the Virginia Colony and serves as the perfect example of what the word **HISTORY** literally means--the control and power of King James only promoting HIS-STORY. Let's take look ...

The 1st step associated with this major action came about from the cascading events documented as noted by 1) the treatment of the colony's survivors, 2) the petitions/grievances noted, and 3) financial fraud perpetrated starting with Bargrave's grievance, giving cause for King James (through his [Privy Council](#) and assigned Commissioners) to initiate an investigation¹⁰³ of the VCL's records¹⁰⁴ and its 'method of procedure'. The 2nd step, however, happened on May 22, 1624 when the Privy Council ordered all such records to be delivered to "the Commissioners thereafter and be disposed of at will."¹⁰⁵ -- wooooo, now we know what that means: the beginning of the end of confiscating the VCL's records.

CONFISCATION, WHY? Well, let's zero in on some of the opinions expressed about King James during that time-period:

- Words of John Ferrar, the then Deputy Treasurer of the VCL, expressed:

"The king was at the bottom of the whole proceeding, which from beginning to end was a despotic violation of honour, and of justice; which proved him to be a man void of every laudable principle of action; a man who in all his exertions made himself the scorn of those who were not in his power, and the detestation of those who were; a man whose head was indeed encircled with the Royal Diadem, but never surely was head more unworthy or unfit to wear it."¹⁰⁶

- What is described as the politics of that time in London about King James:

At this juncture, King James and his supporters saw an opportunity to annul the exclusive grants given the VCL to administer colonization of the Virginia Colony due to the proven evidence (petitions/grievances) against the VCL, and the opportunity to cover-up his failures associated with the optics of the 1606

¹⁰³ Ibid, [Vol. I, p. 108](#)

¹⁰⁴ Which was a short list of the VCL's records: all Charters' Books, Petitions, Lists of Names and Provisions, Invoices of Goods, and Letters.

¹⁰⁵ Kingsbury, [Vol. I, p. 109](#); also, Ibid, "List of the Records" [May 22, # 513, p. 175](#) - "Privy Council" (Bibliographical List of the Records of the Company).

¹⁰⁶ 17.Brown, English Politics, [pp. 194-195](#).

Charter (period of Starvation that followed). He didn't want, for posterity, the history books to contain such a failure, therefore he conceived the idea of the continuance of labeling the English Virginia Colony a Royal Colony [the 6th major action below], as he did from the start using his [1st major action of instructions](#) as evidence.¹⁰⁷ He and his officials then licensed the powers 'that be' to obliterate evidences of the colony's 1st 12-year period only to promote his narrative¹⁰⁸ because he had **total control** of the printed press corps¹⁰⁹ throughout England. He laid the precedent for these facts not to be known for generations to come with the help of others, and here we are almost 400 years later. GUESS WHAT? THIS IS WHY THESE FACTS ARE NOT REFLECTED IN OUR AMERICAN HISTORY BOOKS/CLASSES ... HELLO!!!, yes BAMBOOZLED AND/OR HOODWINKED. WHAT SAY YOU?

So, with the power and control he had, King James¹¹⁰ [for his **5th major action**, May 1624] revoked the active charter issued, leaving the VCL's corporate status in limbo that caused it to dissolve.¹¹¹

The last and **6th major action** King James took was to make the Virginia Colony, in 1624, a Royal Colony as he set out to do in 1606,¹¹² placing control of the colony back in his hands, but colonized and managed by governors and magistrates [not using **Imperial Rule**] in favor of and closer to [the Survivors' decries to salvage the living and breathing colony](#) as pointed out in Alderman Johnson's Petition to King James, which showed, true to form, a '360-Degree' effect.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid, [p. 194](#) - "In order to justify himself before his people and posterity for doing these dishonorable things, he attempted to prove by sundry 'swift witnesses' for the crown--in manuscript and in print--that Virginia had really been founded under 'his Majesties first grant of April, 1606, and his Majesty's most prudent and princely instructions'."

¹⁰⁸ Brown, [p. 1, \(Part I\)](#) and [p. 57, \(Part II\)](#).

¹⁰⁹ Ibid, [pp. 61-63](#).

¹¹⁰ The Crown revoked the VCL's active charter - https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Virginia_Company_of_London#start_entry

¹¹¹ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Virginia-Company>

¹¹² Brown, p... https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Virginia_Company_of_London#start_entry ; or - <https://theimaginativeconservative.org/2020/07/1619-beginning-self-government-virginia-gary-porter.html>

PART IV

REASONABLE CAUSE FOR REPARATIONS

“The Time is Always Right to Do What is Right.”

Martin Luther King, Jr.

The previous essays have given you a backdrop pointing out indisputable precedent(s), for discussion, relative to **two legal Slavery Periods**, respective to Colonial America and Post-Colonial America [‘Introduction’ section] ... and the following table comprises those two legal periods that began in the Virginia Colony, 1610, and lasted until the end of the 2nd legal period of slavery [over 250 yrs.] that was legally abolished in 1865 ([13th Amendment](#)) by the U.S. Congress. In other words, it lists how, as a result, reparations [case law] were fulfilled using what is called the ‘moral imperative’, or **not fulfilled** ... let’s take a look.

	1 st Legal period of Slavery in Colonial America	2 nd Legal period of Slavery in America
1	Institutional Slavery legally occurred, 1610 to 1619 AD [as proven earlier] , in the Virginia Colony for at least 9 consecutive years from the use of Martial Law ¹¹³ sanctioned by King James in the 2 nd Charter, issued in 1609 AD;	Institutional Slavery continued, legally, for over 245 years that began in the Virginia Colony, 1619, evolved within the remaining 12 colonies, and lasted until 1865 for Africans and Whites/Interracials. ¹¹⁴ African Slavery occurred overground , while White/Interracial Slavery occurred underground ¹¹⁵ [FOR YOUR INFORMATION, PRESIDENT LINCOLN’S 1863 “EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION” WAS THE 2 ND EMANCIPATION DOCUMENT FOR WHITES]
2	The November 18, 1618 Emancipation document, if you will [‘ Survivors’ Proclamation of Freedom Document ’	The U.S. Congress ratified the 13 th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution to end Slavery and Involuntary Servitude in 1865; the “ 1865 Military

¹¹³ Charter 2, Article XXIV - https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Second_Charter_of_Virginia_1609

¹¹⁴ Rainey and Rainey, “[Indentured Servitude Unchained](#),” Appendix I, (Kindle format); or – [Google Books](#)

¹¹⁵ Ibid.

	<p>(“Instructions to George Yeardley”)] was issued and declared “to take away all occasion of oppression and corruption;” this declaration document arrived in the Virginia Colony in April 1619 AD;</p>	<p>Code Order # 15 Order” was issued and declared Reparations to be in the form of ‘not more than 40 acres’ to each family.</p>
3	<p>Reparations [a hidden legal precedent for over 400 years that is eligible for Case Law] began in 1619 AD in the Virginia Colony in the form of 50/100 acres issued to each survivor, and were never interrupted.</p>	<p>Reparations were not fulfilled/interrupted by the stewardship of the U.S. Government [Congress].</p>

Now, let’s fast forward to present day ... despite these facts/truths, several countries¹¹⁶ except the U.S. Congress have determined the need to fulfill this ‘moral imperative’ [moral duty],¹¹⁷ to study the concept of and/or issue reparations that are past due to some descendants of our African Ancestors for past transgressions, and we all have a good idea of what those transgressions entailed ...

Let me shift my thought a bit and point to the concept called the biblical "Golden Rule." I suspect you know what I'm getting at: to examine our society’s conscience towards this concept. I took a college graduate course called “World Religions” about 50 years ago; the common thread among them was the “Golden Rule Principle.” So, whether your religious belief is one of the world religions, or none, I trust you are aware of the explicit meaning of this principle [especially all members of the U.S. Congress]: “Do unto others as you have them do unto you,” i.e., reciprocity of Human Decency. As you know, humanity, world-wide, understands that this principle shows one’s moral compass towards human beings, i.e., human decency, and can eventually point to the valued idea of what is called the ‘moral imperative’ mentioned, which points to the voluntary act of showing civility.

As proven in my **PART II** Section, the 1618 emancipation document was applied to the 400 Survivors using the valued idea of the ‘moral imperative’ that provided them **Absolute Freedom** [in 1619] and **Reparations of 50/100 acres [a hidden legal precedent for over 400 years that is eligible for Case Law]** of land within the Colony of Virginia. In comparison to that fact, as depicted, the 1865 Military Code Order # 15, professed by the Union Army General Sherman, promised all 3.9 million freed slaves [over 3.5 million African and over 411,000 White/Interracial]¹¹⁸ [in 1865 each family up to 40 acres](#)

¹¹⁶ [Reparations: What About First People, Indo-Caribbeans and Afro-South Americans?](#)

¹¹⁷ Berumen, Michael E., "[A Precip on Reparations: A Moral Imperative](#)" – in short, moral duty!

¹¹⁸ Perhaps another essay will discuss whether these obstacles impacted the over 411,000 White/Interracial Slaves. But here’s another bit of information that should be noted: these White/Interracial Slaves received its 2nd Freedom Document (via the Emancipation Proclamation – 1863 AD [with the 13th Amendment that followed in 1865 AD]. This notion only takes for us to put on our thinking caps, and go back to the 1860 US Census count that shows the slave count for Whites/Interracials was over 411,00, 11% of the total amount of Slaves counted [over 3,953,000]; Also, for reference, the 1850 US Census count [[Rainey & Rainey](#)] gave a count of over 246,000

[and a mule](#). As you know, this was never actualized because of the U.S. Government's acceptance of political, social, and legal systematic obstacles, such as the Jim Crow Laws¹¹⁹ [[Appendix IV](#)] that included: [Predatory Lending](#), the [Black Codes](#), [Lynching](#) [a disgrace to Humanity], [Police Brutality](#) [that transcends until today] along with [Convict Leasing](#), and [Peonage](#) that all amounted to free labor throughout U.S. history.

Mind you, it has been 156 years [1865 to 2021 AD], an insult beyond compare for the world to see, and this promise has not been fulfilled because the U.S. Government has consistently allowed such obstacles to occur that has consistently **denied** the receipt of reparations for the descendants of African Slaves, whose Ancestors were the **SIGNIFICANT PHYSICAL BUILDERS OF AMERICA** from which free labor legally reigned for over 245 years – but listen to this, with your mind's eye. The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) **did not deny** inventions [that contributed towards the U.S. Industrial Revolution(s)] created by African Americans since its [1st patent law was enacted in 1790](#), some of whom are noted in [Appendix V](#). Ah, I guess you didn't expect to hear that zinger ... Hello!!

In terms of Reparations, let me take this opportunity and mention what the international community understands about what avenues are available to arrive at the result of granting **Reparations** – 1) as mentioned, via the 'Moral Imperative', or via the judicial process, which is listed later, and have been the case for several groups below in the respective chart.

Now, built into the result(s) of granting reparations is the fact that they can be issued in different forms, such as school scholarships [shown in chart below], [investment in properties in areas where Black residents face disparities](#) and/or money [also pointed out in the below chart as examples]. But let's take it a bit further and look at the basic principles and guidelines proactively defined by "The International Commission of Jurists" and supported by the [United Nations](#) on the right to a remedy and reparations for victims of gross violations world-wide:

[The Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Gross Human Rights Violations](#) ["The International Commission of Jurists"] describes five formal categories of reparations: restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction, and guarantees of non-repetition.

1. **Restitution** – "refers to measures that restore victims to the original situation before they suffered gross violations of international human rights law and/or serious violations of international humanitarian law. For example, restoration of liberty, identity, family life and citizenship, return to one's place of residence, restoration of employment and return of property."
2. **Compensation** – "refers to a monetary quantifiable award for any economically assessable damage, whether pecuniary or non-pecuniary, as appropriate and proportional to the gravity of the violation and the circumstances of each case, such as lost opportunities, loss of earnings and moral damage."

White/Interracial Slaves, 8% of the total Slaves counted; the total count for this census count equated to over 3,204,000 Slaves; or, for your own quest, feel free to research the 1850 and 1860 US Census Records.

¹¹⁹ The Jim Crow Laws (racial segregation) were legislatively implemented in the 1870s by the former Southern Confederate States-> [Fremon, David \(2000\). *The Jim Crow Laws and Racism in American History*.](#)

3. **Rehabilitation** – “refers to medical and psychological care as well as legal and social services.”
4. **Satisfaction** – “refers to a broad category of measures, ranging from those aiming at a cessation of violations, to truth-seeking, the search for the disappeared, the recovery and reburial of remains, public apologies, judicial and administrative sanctions, commemoration and memorialization, and human rights training;” and
5. **Guarantees of non-repetition** – “is a broad category which includes, for example, institutional reforms establishing civilian control of military and security forces; strengthening judicial independence; the protection of human rights defenders; human rights training; the promotion of international human rights standards in public service, law enforcement, the media, and psychological and social services.”

And to this end, let me take you to some of the cases/initiatives for precedent for individuals/group(s) of people as early as 1618 to date. Also, the state of [California](#), as recent as September 2020 has endorsed, via legislature: “... to create a task force to study and develop proposals for potential reparations to descendants of enslave people and those impacted by slavery.” And in the same breath, as promised, let me indulge in displaying just some of the actions taken by the U.S. Government showing human decency towards granting reparations to other ethnic groups and/or peoples.

This table includes but is not limited to all the cases/initiatives brought forth to date in the U.S.

Year	Person/Ethnicity Group	Reason	Awarded	Year	Person/Ethnicity Group	Reason	Awarded
1618	400 White Slave Survivors – Virginia Colony (1607 to 1619 AD)	Enslavement – see 1618 AD Freedom Document and 1624 AD Testimonial Document	Absolute Freedom (not partial) and either 50/100 acres of land in the Colony of Virginia in 1619 AD	2005	African American Students	JP Morgan issues an apology for its ties to the Slave Trade	It set up scholarship fund for students to attend college
1783	Belinda Royall	Enslavement - petitioned commonwealth of	Pension	2019	H.R. 40 Commission to Study and Develop Reparation	It would provide for a commission to study	Pending

		Massachusetts			Proposals for African Americans Act	and report on the impact of slavery and discrimination against Black Americans and deliver a verdict on the different proposals for reparations	
1865	3.5 million African Slaves (research is needed for the remaining over 411,00 White/Interracial Slaves)	Enslavement	Union General Sherman issued Special Field Order # 15 – to receive an army mule and not more than 40 acres	2019	Descendants of African Americans who were enslaved to work on the Virginia Theological Seminary Campus	The Virginia Theological Seminary	Use the fund to offer restitution or reparations
1878	Henrietta Wood	Enslavement	Damages and lost wages (“ The Ex-Slave Who Sued, and Won ”)	2019	Descendants of African Americans enslaved	Princeton Theological Seminary – to recognize how it benefited from Black Slavery	Has earmarked funds to pay reparations
1924	Pueblo Lands Act of 1924	Entitlement of Lands and restitution	“...obligated the federal government to	2019	Enslaved African Americans	Georgetown University	Has announced a building will be named after slave

			safeguard the interests of the Pueblo Lands and restitution if possible”				sold: “Isaac Hawkins”
1988	Japanese Americans – Civil Liberties Act	WW II Internment	Payments	2020	Descendants of African Americans enslaved	State of California (U.S.)	Endorsed study group for Reparations
1989	H.R. 3745 to create a Commission to Study Reparation for African Americans Act	To address the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of Slavery in the U.S. and the 13 American Colonies between 1619 and 1865	Terminate the Commission 90 days after submission of its final report.				

CONCLUSION

The result of showing these major factual acts that occurred since 1607 AD [within the English Virginia Colony] until this day tells us Americans how far off-track **WE** are in teaching the facts/truths in our American History classrooms.

I started with engaging in using a historian's assessment [George Bancroft] of the 1st 12 years of the Virginia Colony because I sought another historian's opinion.¹²⁰ His description of this period for the Virginia Colony could not be more graphic; and beyond that, I used another professional's assessment [Dr. Prince, a Parapsychologist] about the control used over the settlers in this colony by the governors, and he concluded that the governors were granted total political, religious, and military control.

After an abundance of research, especially after placing my eyes upon authentic Virginia Colony records, I wanted to describe what I learned about these major factual acts that occurred within the Virginia Colony because these records verified why the noted historian made his declaration, and I wanted to further tell more that occurred. But what continued to be on my mind? I was determined to find an official baseline year [1610] harsh treatment began due to the sanctioned use of martial law that began to fulfill the mandate to build plantations/farms for settlements. Let's tap into a short synopsis of how things evolved, from my perspective, in the Virginia Colony by using some of the major factual actions, so you can get a flavor.

Before the arrival of 1619, the following major factual actions occurred within the White Slave Virginia Colony.

It's fair to say that from our Elementary/JHS/High School History classes we all learned the 1st wave of settlers from Europe to the Virginia Colony experienced a harsh starvation period for several years, and what shortly followed was the installation of an Institution of Indentured Servitude with term limits of servitude between 5 and 7 years. But little did I know, between the starvation period and this so called official period for the use of the Institution of Indentured Servitude was a period of slavery for its 1st wave of settlers; and further, little did I know King James and his KVC attempted to rule this colony by **Imperial Rule** with the assistance of the VCL, by sending instructions to follow, through locally elected colony presidents for the 1st 3 years [1607 to 1610], which ultimately resulted in consistent starvation.

Baked into this plan, as a backup, was the VCL's promised portfolio of benefits for these 1st settlers. King James, his KVC, and the VCL controlled the press in England whose thumbs were placed on the scale to promote propaganda advertising to attract/recruit new settlers on the promise that an

¹²⁰ To read other historians' objective research analyses about this subject matter, one only needs to acquire my eBook titled "[Novemberteenth / Aprilteenth](#)" (Kindle format); or – [Google Books](#)

Institution of Indentured Servitude was in place. Not only did this paint pretexts/pretenses, but it laid ground for a 1st layer of confusion and deception for prospective settlers.

All along, the VCL was sanctioned by King James through his 3 sanctioned charters [1606, 1609, and 1612] as the administrator to colonize the Virginia Colony that lasted for 17 years, 1607 to 1624. Now, after the failure of the 1st 3 years of consistent Starvation via **Imperial Rule**, the 1609 Charter sanctioned the VCL to appoint governors, from England, to use martial law within the colony, which commenced in 1610 to discipline settlers--to build plantations/farms, execute them for wrong doings that led to conditions of enslavement. Mind you, from the analysis of Dr. Prince [Parapsychologist], he concluded that the governors henceforth were granted political, religious, and military control within the colony.

Although I managed to determine the official year [1610] harsh treatment began because martial law was applied that led to conditions of enslavement, the 'Holy Grail' document that I call the **'Survivors' Testimonial Document'** ['Cause Document'] gives you detail into what some of the 400 survivors expressed in this testimonial document printed in 1624. For example, the expression "most of them already served the colony 6 or 7 years in that general slavery" points to March 1614 that points to the years 1607/1608. They then describe their status as "no way better than slavery," and further describe their conditions in detail as "extreme slavery and misery." This same document provides us with answers as to **when, why, where, how, and to what extent** almost 2,000 settlers were enslaved.

From these decries from several Settlers/Farmers in 1614, **Absolute Freedom** was promised if their labor stayed on another 3 years under certain conditions, which ultimately led to the concept of Farmer Groups/Corporations that granted them leverage of achieving absolute freedom and land grants quicker than lone farmers [who received theirs in 1619].

The 'Effect Document', however, which I call the **'Survivors Proclamation of Freedom Document'** [the 2nd 'Holy Grail' document], issued in 1618 by the enslaver [the VCL] and delivered to the colony in April 1619, expressed to the remaining 400 Survivors its intent **"to take away all occasion of oppression and corruption,"** henceforth, in this young English colony, which in essence meant **Absolute Freedom**, and the granting of acreage [**Reparations, a hidden legal precedent for over 400 years that is eligible for Case Law**].

One of the most interesting ideas expressed in the **'Survivors' Testimonial Document'**, however, was them passing a suggestion that transcends to future generations [Us] for comment, and after you've read it, What Say You?

'Let it be left to **censure**, to determine whether this 1st English Colony was run morally and properly for 12 years, by Sir Thomas Smith, with the use of 70,000 pounds, bearing in mind integrity and judgment for the posterity of the colony'.

The last major factual act of this 12-year period was the formation of the System of Indentured Servitude that formally started in 1619 via the use of the “House of Burgesses,” after the survivors of this slave colony received their **Absolute Freedom** and **Reparations**.

Now, from that point, the scope for this research paper called on the need to look at 5 more years [until 1624] to better understand the full impact of the conditions of enslavement [not well-known facts] within the Virginia Colony that pointed to more major factual acts and the ultimate end to this situation, which comprised four major acts, back-to-back, out of the 6 performed by King James:

- His 3rd Major Act in 1623 – In our Elementary/JHS/High School History Classes, **We were not taught** he created a commission to visit the Virginia Colony for testimonials from the survivors.
- His 4th Major Act in 1624 - This is the one that takes the cake, and besides the 1st layer of confusion mentioned, this one adds the 2nd layer of confusion that affects our present-day thinking: **We were not taught** that he was successful in 1624 for **obliterating** this 12-year period of actual events by confiscating VCL records, and in turn, reflect only HIS-STORY narrative because he had control of the London Press Corp. So, here WE are, 397 years later, as Americans continuing to believe his false narrative(s), propaganda and continue to accept the fact of being BAMBOOZLED AND/OR HOODWINKED about this period!!!
- His 5th Major Act in 1624 – King James annulled the charters issued, leaving the VCL’s corporate status in limbo that caused it to dissolve; and
- His 6th Major Act in 1624 - King James doubled down on declaring the Virginia Colony a Royal Colony [staying away from **Imperial Rule**]

Moving on to the subject of **Reparations**, I framed a simple and logical comparative analysis to test the depth of the U.S. Government’s Moral Compass to yours concerning the **denial** of Human Decency towards granting reparations to descendants of African American Slaves, pointing to why I am claiming ‘**Reasonable Cause for Reparations**’. Let me pose a question first followed by a tenant in the minds of many African Americans today, and some of the most conscientious concepts, I think, were expressed in history, so I can say, what say you?

How would you feel if your Ancestors were promised this measure, and the U.S. Government did not come through on its promise? As you can see, I am testing YOUR moral compass, a reasonable approach. This is another reason why millions of descendants of African Slaves declare that systemic racism and apathy are prevalent/pervasive in the U.S., **yet inventions by African Americans, since the USPTO’s inception, have added significant contributions to the very foundation of U.S. industries and Economies such as the traffic light, the rotary lawn mower, the mobile data telephone, the wireless communication base station, etc., as shown.**

Let's take a look at some of the most profound and conscientious thoughts/documents expressed in history, from my perspective, for the betterment of Humankind mentioned earlier:

- “The Golden Rule” [“Do unto Others as You have them do unto You”] shown as a common thread expressed by world religions.
- There are so many conscientious thoughts/proverbs expressed by our Honorable Dr. King that appeal to the human conscience, but I'll just refer to the proverb used in this research paper - “The Time is always Right to Do the Right Thing.”
- Basic principles and guidelines proactively defined by “The International Commission of Jurists” and supported by the [United Nations](#) on the right to a remedy and reparations for victims of gross violations world-wide.
- All Civil Rights Acts since 1866, but specific to the 1964 Act, “discrimination based on Race...” – and:

2019	H.R. 40 Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act	It would provide for a commission to study and report on the impact of slavery and discrimination against Black Americans and deliver a verdict on the different proposals for reparations, which is Pending!!!!!!!!!!
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**Now, from these profound and conscientious thoughts/documents and/or U.S. enacted law(s), What Say You?
... My advice: do the right thing and support the 2019 H.R. 40 Bill to help put it in motion for the Younger Generation(s), instead of continuing the silence that perpetuates the built-in obvious discrimination, double standard practices, Systemic Racism, etc.**

For your convenience, I singled out, for clarity, two tables [adjacent to each other] for comparison to exclusively understand the purpose/intent of this research paper, major acts that occurred, but not shown in our American History books/classes that qualify as ‘In Denial’ [cover-ups] within the time frame [1607 to 1624] of this paper’s scope. And to add to it, I took the liberty of placing my thumb on the scale on what I consider the obvious ‘moral imperative’ that continues to be ‘In Denial’ [holding the status of pending]: **Reparations for Descendants of African Slaves**; further, for your convenience, I displayed a few other major acts that were not ‘In Denial’ that occurred, which are public domain, that occurred in Colonial America and later in the United States of America, as shown...

'In Denial'	Not 'In Denial'
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Well into 1609, Starvation news reached England, but King James and the KVC countered it with a 3-page article as propaganda with placing an emphasis upon new recruits for the colony to continue defrauding new recruits—a cover-up. 2. The Occurrence, documentation, movie of White Slavery in the Virginia Colony, 9 years [1610 to 1619] within the 1st 12 years [1607 to 1619]—a cover-up. 3. King James [1607 to 1610] proved [Major Action # 1] that he wanted to rule the Virginia Colony by Imperial Rule, which he and the KVC sent instructions to follow—a cover-up. 4. King James, in 1623, performed Major Action # 3 that created a commission to visit the Virginia Colony for testimonials from survivors—a cover-up. 5. King James, in 1624, performed Major Action # 4 to promote and propagandize HIS-STORY [alternative facts were documented for future generations to be misled]—a cover-up. 6. Attempt to fulfill promised Reparations [1865] to enslaved Africans after legal abolition of Slavery and Involuntary Servitude via 13th Amendment—obstacles interfered equality for freed African American Slaves—PENDING FULFILLMENT. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absolute Freedom & Reparations [(Acreage) a hidden legal precedent for over 400 years that is eligible for Case Law] for White Slave Survivors in 1619 AD [Appendix I.A]. 2. Inventions for Industry and Economies by African Americans registered w/the USPTO shortly after its inception [Appendix V]. 3. Reparations given to other ethnic groups noted earlier.

With these glaring and resulting acts of fact, let me make sure we're on the same page, especially for the **American History Scholars/Students**, now that I have your undivided attention. It is fair and reasonable to claim the following:

1. The facts/truths associated with White Slavery for the Virginia Colony were hidden in private collections for at least 400 years that amount to hoaxes & deceptions and have not graced our public-school American History classrooms and/or books, so Scholars/Students, a word to the wise ... you better get ready for the inquisitive minds of the younger generation(s), because the subject matter and these facts/truths will challenge your knowledge base.
2. Taking a step back to attempt to take all these facts in presents a challenge to what we were taught in our American History classes, but not impossible to tweak our common knowledge base about this subject matter, because we need to teach these proven facts/truths to our younger generation(s). I can't say enough about this subject matter because our public-school system, since its start in America, deliberately and successfully falsified its instruction(s) to teach incomplete facts about the 1st 12 years of the English Virginia Colony, 1607 to 1619 AD—let's

not be naive to think that the American educators in the past didn't know about these authentic documents/facts/truths.

3. But it is reasonable to think that some of the scholars/students of American History reading this document did not know about this conspiracy, and it is also reasonable to think that others have known because they were/are Historians.
4. Now we know ... the Virginia Colony began with a foundation of White Slavery, as proven. And until our public-school system reflects this fact, this subject matter will never be put to rest in the minds of all. Now that YOU know more facts and know that **We** have been BAMBOOZLED AND/OR HOODWINKED many, many times over, will you accept these facts, or are you willing not to commit your heart to them, because they are public domain now? I can say this: if you were not aware of these major events, you are now!
5. I'll tell you this also which adds a little more rhythm for thought: many, whom I know, don't want to think, or talk about Colonial Slavery in the U.S. these days, but if they do, it's usually about African Slavery or the next mini-Series associated with African Slavery on TV/Cable for their pleasure/comfort zone. But henceforth!!!, whenever they do, they will think twice due to what has been proven and provided here for your and their personal records.
6. This will give our young the right to say White Folks (Our Brothers & Sisters) were enslaved too (the ability to flip the statement, to level the playing field, so to speak). Even more specific, if this subject matter arises, just remind everyone in your reach that if they would like to know how many descendants there are from these noted 400 White Survivors, just take a glance at several sources (websites that promote lineage by surname), to date, that provide such information; or let me be straight with you with conviction, there are tens of millions of descendants [who helped to build the U.S.A.] of those who were white chattel slaves.¹²¹
7. And last, I ask you, how are we going to have a fair-minded conversation about the History of Slavery in America, if we are not presenting all the facts/truths to the public?

Next to the last part of my narrative of this research paper:

- I took the liberty of self-certifying a Proclamation to remind you, especially our younger generation(s), that the facts presented within this research paper are from authentic Virginia Colonial documents, such as the Virginia Company Records and Virginia Court Records.
- And following that, I listed almost 90 questions for the student, professor, scholar, and/or You to help start conversation(s) about this subject matter that are relevant to the answers within this paper.
- And from my "Preface" section, which pointed to my efforts of finding a movie/film about this time period, you can understand why I took the liberty to write a script for a

¹²¹ Jordan/Walsh, p. 20, 2008, Kindle format, location 167.

screenplay about White Slavery in the Virginia Colony -- hence I provided a sneak preview of a timeline for my screenplay [[Appendix VI](#)].

Lastly, for your information, I've also taken the liberty to call this paper a supplement [to my previously issued eBooks mentioned later] for millions of our fellow Americans to digest who did not receive these necessary authentic facts/truths to better understand the complete history of the beginnings of the Virginia Colony; and from this supplement, I trust that **You** (scholar/student/teacher, etc.) will build upon it to further add facts for the younger generation(s) to read and understand what really occurred, instead of consistently concealing them that will continue to aid in preventing them from being put to rest.¹²²

Now that you've downloaded this document and/or eBook, it is only fair to ask a couple of minor favors of you: **1)** to help send this document's link for others to receive/share, **2)** and/or support the two previously written eBooks listed in my "[Other Works by Nubian Pageant Systems, Inc.](#)" Section that are also associated with the Underground Railroad for White/Interracial Slavery in America for over 240 years [1619 to 1865 AD]¹²³ and White Slavery in the English Virginia Colony that was over shadowed by overground African Slavery that all of us know about so well from our American History Classes.

So ... from hereunder and gifted to you, now you have your copy of these documents (and their verbiage to test your interpretation/translation skills) to supplement your common knowledge base about the English Virginia Colony—and guess what? I have mine too ...

Love you all, my several hundred million American Brothers & Sisters, and don't forget to continue to spread the truth/facts of what scholarly love is, similar to what I am doing ...

[Asè](#), [Hotep](#) and Cheers!!!

¹²² Now, after the younger generation(s) understand the contents and/or their relevance, and place them in the right perspective of their American History knowledge base for memory, ask them what they really think about these major hoaxes/cover-ups?

¹²³ Rainey & Rainey, p. 22; Location 740, Kindle Format.

NUBIAN PAGEANT SYSTEMS' PROCLAMATION

Hear Ye, Hear Ye, Hear Ye!!!

From all Rooftops & Skyscrapers all around the world:

I hold these truths to be self-evident that all the Virginia Colonial Records I read (London Court Records & the Virginia Company of London) were used to reflect the hard facts exposed in the eBooks "[Indentured Servitude Unchained](#)" and "[Novemberteenth / Aprilteenth](#)" to the best of my abilities for expression, and this research paper is its supplement [which now makes this 7 year research project the product of a '3 eBook Series'](#).

Whereas, this document serves as the approval from **Our Billions of Celestial Ancestors who came before Us** to make these earth-shaking announcements to the World.

Whereas, the Expose' of these hidden facts is America's "Worst kept Secret" for 400 years.

Whereas, the Virginia Colonial Court and Company (Virginia Company of London) Records validate the authenticity of these events/documents for:

- Documenting the 1st 12-year period of the Virginia Colony, 1607 to 1619 AD, and the next 5 years, 1619 to 1624.
- Understanding why and how the idea of a System for Indentured Servitude was conceived and officially installed in the Virginia Colony that commenced in 1619 AD; and
- Understanding who the intended Indentured Servant really was during this 1st 12-year period.

Whereas, other Professionals have measured and assessed such authentic evidence and I rendered their conclusions to the facts reflected in this research paper/eBook: “In Denial: White Slavery in the Virginia Colony, 1607 to 1619 + Reasonable Cause for Reparations for Descendants of African Slaves;”

Whereas, within this 1st 12-year period there comprised only White (European) Slaves of not more than 2,000 colonists.

Whereas, based upon these noted Records, **You** (especially our Younger Generations), now, are Highly Justified to CLAIM that the majority years of the 1st 12-period of the Virginia Colony indulged itself with the practice of **Slavery** upon its inhabitants using harsh measures, **Nine-Consecutive Years of Slavery** while Three-Years were consumed with Consistent Starvation.

Whereas, the **Survivors' Testimonial Document** of 1624 AD is archived in the Colonial Records of Virginia and set forth herein this paper.

Whereas, the **Survivors' Freedom Document** dated November 1618 (Emancipation Proclamation if you will), officially called "Instructions to George Yeardley," declared absolute freedom to all the Survivors (roughly 400 inhabitants) has been hidden from the history books of American Public Education for over 400 years this past November 2018; this document was delivered to the Survivors of this Slave Colony in April 1619 AD.

Whereas, it be known that the next 5 years, 1619 to 1624 AD, authenticated the beginning of a structured Institution/System for Indentured Servitude, distribution of acreage ([Reparations] **a hidden legal precedent for over 400 years that is eligible for Case Law**), and why and how the Virginia Company of London was dissolved.

Whereas, false narratives were promoted about the Virginia Colony and King James censored the Virginia Company of London Records.

Whereas, the continued denial of Reparations to Descendants of African Slaves has hit the mark of 156 years to date.

Whereas, the [eBooks](#) “Indentured Servitude Unchained” and “Novemberteenth / Aprilteenth” and/or this research paper contains separately almost 90 questions for one to use for assignments to pursue the answers contained; and

Whereas, a Script for a Screenplay has been prepared for a movie/film of this 1st 12-year period of the Virginia Colony with a sneak preview of its timeline contained in this research paper.

Now, Therefore, I, George Rainey, Jr. (Elder) do proclaim the aforementioned statements of authenticity of factual events/documents stand, henceforth, certified because such facts were retrieved from the Colonial Records of Virginia.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

George is the Owner of the almost 30-year old African Cultural Pageant Nubian Pageant Systems and U.S. Trademark (Service Mark) "Nubian Pageant Systems." This cultural pageant has developed individuals since 1993 through its program - see website: <http://www.nubian-pageants.com>. He has authored 3-eBooks, his 1st: "[Indentured Servitude Unchained](#)" and is also the Owner of the U.S. Trademark (Service Mark) "[Novemberteenth / Aprilteenth](#)" [the title of his 2nd eBook]* and "[In Denial: ...](#)," which all 3-eBooks contain a time-line of his screenplay that portrays actual events of the 1st 12 years of the White Slave Virginia English Colony, 1607 to 1619 AD.

George was born in the Bronx in the late '40s and raised in Harlem (USA), NYC in the '50s and '60s. He is retired in Maui, Hawaii, is a Certified Fraud Examiner, [now CFE-Retired], a CISSP for over 25 years [now CISSP-Retired] and was conferred the designation of CISSP-Emeritus in 2013 by the ISC2. He began his professional career as a Computer Programmer, and what followed was financial auditing at 'The Met' [MMOA] that led to IT Audit and Application/Software Security Professions, IT Consulting, retired as an IT Security Engineer that accumulated to almost 50 years. He has served as a Hawaii State Commissioner for two terms (1990-98) for the Dept. of Commerce and Consumer Affairs (Consumer Advisory Council), taught computer science and world history at Hawaii's Halawa Prison, a co-founder of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Coalition of Hawaii and served as its 1st president in Honolulu, Hawaii.

George received his college degrees from the New York University Systems CUNY and SUNY, respectively, CUNY: A.A.S. in Banking & Finance, SUNY: B.S. in Managerial Economics, and completed graduate classes at SUNY in African Studies.

* This 2nd eBook's title "Novemberteenth / Aprilteenth" explains why these calendar months are combined with the word 'teenth' which are considered/called portmanteaus. November 18, 1618 AD is the official moment when the Virginia Company of London (the Enslaver) issued a Proclamation of Freedom Document in London to free the Survivors of the White Slaved English Virginia Colony, and April 19, 1619 AD is the official moment when Governor George Yeardley arrived in this colony to announce their freedom.

QUESTIONS

1. How many presidents/governors embodied the 1st 12 years of the Virginia Colony?
2. What presidents/governors were the harshest in the Virginia Colony?
3. Of the 3 Charters King James issued to the VCL, which one grants governors absolute control [political, military, and religious control] and the use of martial law in the Virginia Colony?
4. What Charter did away with the local election of presidents, their control, and granted the governors the use of martial law?
5. Why and when did the VCL create and promote a false narrative about the Virginia Colony when the conditions of starvation occurred?
6. Why and how was the Institution of Indentured Servitude created?
7. What are the categories for the System of Indentured Servitude?
8. What are the membership types of the Voluntary category?
9. What were the two categories defined for servants who would sail to the New World, and who were the "Adventurers" and the "Planters/Colonists?"
10. What class types of people comprised the categories for the System of Indentured Servitude?
11. Do you think the 1st wave of settlers during the 1st 12-year period in the Virginia Colony governed by the VCL were defrauded?
12. In 1607 AD what was the Virginia Colony a haven for, and what did it evolve into before 1619 AD?
13. What was the Bill of Adventure considered?
14. What was the 1st wave of settlers (colonists/farmers) made to believe about the Bill of Adventure?
15. Why was VCL started in the early 1600s in London?
16. What were the 3 respective charter years associated with the 3 Charters granted by King James to the VCL?
17. Did you understand the modus operandi and/or magnum opus of the Governors, especially Governor Dale?

18. What were the names of the 3 prisons that prisoners came from?
19. Who received land grants 1st, the Ancient Farmers, or the incorporated farmer groups?
20. Did you notice the stark difference among the governors in terms of the laws of discipline within the Virginia Colony?
21. Why do you think I began with the year 1610 as the beginning of the 9 consecutive years of harsh slavery for the 1st 12-year period of the Virginia Colony?
22. When did Governor Dale, Pocahontas and John Rolfe leave the Virginia Colony?
23. Why did Governor Dale become so possessed to steal lands from the 1st Nations?
24. What were some of the acts that Governors Argall and Gates performed?
25. What were the comments made by the Survivors (Ancient Farmers) about the misfortunes that occurred during this 1st 12-year period of the Virginia Colony?
26. What did George Yeardley find when he arrived in April 1619 AD?
27. From the Survivors' Testimonial Document (officially titled "A Brief Declaration...1624 AD"), and now from hindsight, what did they say was the true intent of VCL and its assigned treasurer, Thomas Smith (Smyth)?
28. What do you think about the Survivors consistent 3-years of starvation and sickness that started in 1607 AD?
29. Are you surprised about their interest in marching for gold/silver mines?
30. What do you think about the acts of Governor Dale? The survivors had a vivid recollection of his acts (atrocities).
31. Why do you think some of the Ancient Farmers received their absolute freedom before 1619, and what were the conditions for them to fulfill?
32. If you read the original words of Survivor/Ancient Farmers from the original document (to test your early 1600's English verbiage), located in Appendix I, how did you make out with understanding the context? Now you know why I created Subtopics to break things up for better understanding in our corresponding document of paraphrased summaries.
33. Who was the Spanish Spy captured and jailed in a Jamestown jail who wrote letters to the King of Spain?
34. Why do you think public executions were performed?
35. Why do you think I blotted out the slurs?

36. What year were these Ancient Farmers granted their absolute freedom and who granted it to them?
37. Where do you think I got the noun phrase "Absolute Freedom" (term) from and its definition/description?"
38. What was the condition for granting the survivor a designated amount of acreage with grant title?
39. In 1619 AD what were the four major cities/boroughs established?
40. How many acres were planned for three of the four major cities/boroughs?
41. What was the consideration for the Tradesmen ship opportunity?
42. What were the preventive measures for land grant fraud?
43. What was the consideration for new Adventurers?
44. What was the procedure registering all inhabitants in the land?
45. What was the last instruction mentioned for Yeardley to implement?
46. What do you think about the context in the "Instructions to George Yeardley (I named it the Survivors' Freedom Document)" that was paraphrased?
47. When did the Survivors of the 1st period of slavery in the English Colony of Virginia receive their notice of absolute freedom from the new Governor George Yeardley?
48. What is the "House of Burgesses" and why was it used for the Virginia Colony in 1619?
49. Why did King James give instructions to confiscate the VCL's records?
50. Given your completion of reading this paper/eBook, do you think King James made the right move to appoint a commission to assess the treatment of the inhabitants of the 1st 12-year period of the Virginia Colony?
51. Do you think King James made the right decision to revoke the VCL's charter in 1624 AD?
52. Why was there a Royal Colony started in 1624 AD for the Virginia Colony?
53. Getting a glimpse of what was expressed in a petition/grievance by the Ancient Farmers, what is your assessment?

54. From the expressed words from the Survivors' Testimonial Document ("A Brief Declaration...1624 AD"), what is your assessment about their ordeal(s)?
55. What year did the Virginia Company of London dissolve and why?
56. Why do you think reparations were never completely issued to enslaved Africans/Descendants of African Slaves?
57. Why were reparations paid to other ethnic groups and not to enslaved Africans/Descendant of African Slaves?
58. Do you think this is a double standard and why?
59. Why were the inventions of African Americans received and used in the U.S.?
60. Will you discuss this subject matter with African Americans?
61. What can you do to embrace these facts to help make our country a better place for the younger generation?
62. Why do you think I called the November 1618 AD document "White Americans' 1st Emancipation Proclamation" and the one issued in 1863 AD their 2nd?
63. What are the names of the ships that arrived in the Virginia Colony during this 12-year period, 1607 to 1619?
64. Do you think these facts were deliberately covered up by the U.S. Public School System? if so, why?
65. Why do you think I titled this paper/eBook "IN DENIAL: White Slavery in the Virginia Colony, 1607 to 1619 AD?"
66. Have you ever thought about why there are no movies/films about this dark period (1st 12-years)?
67. Do you see now why I created our screenplay for a movie/film to reflect these facts?
68. Why do you think I dedicated my two (2) previous eBooks to Our and Your Ancestors?
69. Why do you think I used George Bancroft's words presented?
70. Who was the treasurer for the 1st 12 years of the Virginia Colony?

71. From the expressed words from the Survivors' Testimonial Document ("A Brief Declaration...1624 AD"), what is your assessment about their ordeal(s)?
72. What was it that I called "the worst hidden secret for 400 years."?
73. What are some of the digitized records I used to expose this hidden secret?
74. When was the "Instructions to George Yeardley" issued and/or delivered to the Virginia Colony by Governor Yeardley?
75. What is the noun phrase (term) I am using to substitute for "A Brief Declaration...1624 AD?"
76. Why do you think I wanted to create a document of paraphrased summaries for the "Instructions to George Yeardley" 12-page document?
77. Why do you think I wanted you to read 'The Effect' before 'The Cause'?
78. What can you do to help spread the truth about this miseducation about White Slavery in the Virginia Colony?
79. What do you think about the words of some of the Survivors of the 1st slave colony in Virginia? This question is also posed to the consciences of citizens of other countries.
80. If you read the 12-page document ("Instructions to George Yeardley") delivered by the new Governor George Yeardley, what is your assessment, which is written in Early Modern English in the early 1600s?
81. Do you think the Younger Generation(s) should know the truth about this subject matter to help heal their impending relationships with other Americans or for that matter, with citizens of other countries, or do you care? Hint: You must read the 12-page document associated with George Yeardley.
82. What else did the new Governor George Yeardley deliver to the Survivors of the 1st period of this slave colony besides notice of their absolute freedom?
83. Do you think the public-school system (History Classes) will make an effort to invest in corrective actions to reflect the facts within their textbooks nationwide?
84. What is the pseudo general definition for an Indentured Servant or bondsmen/bondswomen for the 1st 12-year period in the Virginia Colony?
85. Would you be insulted to find out that your Ancestors were enslaved in the English Colony of Virginia?
86. Do you think the American Mass Media will begin to create movies/films/ literature/communications media about this 12-year period (1st period of White Slavery)?

87. Nearly how many settlers comprised the 1st Wave of the 1st 12-period?
88. Did you know the 1st period (12 years, 1607 to 1619 AD) of the Virginia Colony was a White Slave Colony?
89. Are you able to find movie(s)/film(s) about this noted period of 9 consecutive years of slavery (of the 12 years) for the 1st white settlers of the 1st English Colony (Virginia)?

GLOSSARY

Adventurer: Investing money towards owning stock like today's stockholders.

Apprenticeship/Internship: Programs of today in America that are byproducts of the practice of Indenture (written contract) inherited from the Indentured Servant in early America that evolved into an employer apprentice relationship.

Bill of Adventure: The portion of a single share (of stocks) that associates itself with the profits and land that will be generated.

Case Law: "The law as established by the outcome of former cases."

Enclosure Acts: (United Kingdom Acts of Parliament) Henry VIII, inherited his kingdom in the early 1500s to the tune of 3 million persons and by the time Elizabeth came to rule she had 4 million on her mind. During that century, the Protestant Reformation started to kick in, which aimed at reforming the Roman Catholic Church while landowners were inheriting church lands and the common lands were grabbed by the 1st Enclosure Acts. These acts enclosed open fields and common land within the country, consequently creating legal property rights to land that was previously considered common. These actions caused its people to roam the country sides, become dispossessed laborers, peasants, and economic depressions occurred, so where was there left to go? Where else but the towns and major cities for work, but not much to be had due to the significant demand for jobs over supply...this therefore created conditions for people to live on the margins of survival. All these factors boiled down to creating vagrancy who for some would be branded with the "V" on his cheek or an "S" designating that he was a slave. Parliament ramped up statutes for controlling criminals and this set the posture for England in the early 1600s to (long story short) use the New World to receive voluntary and involuntary servants (criminals), and the rest is history!

Full Circle: '360-Degree Turn' effect.

General Services/Labor: I was not able to find a definition, but I deduced that those who worked for the VCL applied their services/labors upon VCL/government lands which was considered common/general slavery [expressed by Ancient Farmers].

Institution/System of Indentured Servitude in America (present day dictionary meaning): The practice of transporting a European to the Americas during the British Colonial Period that began in 1607 AD with consideration to a 4 to 7-year term of labor/debt contract with the intent of paying for ones' cost of transportation, and taking their skill set or receiving an [apprenticeship](#) with the possibility of receiving land. **However, based on this in-depth research, we now know that it began as an idea to be tested in the Virginia Colony during the 1st 12-year period of the Virginia Colony, but it was only implemented/installed at the beginning of the 1st period of the 5 legal consecutive time-periods associated with the Institution/System.**

Institution of White Servitude in America: Equates to the Institution of European/White Slavery in America for over 250 years (1607 to 1863). According to my research, 1619 to 1863 (over 240) is associated with the Underground Railroad for White Slavery overshadowed by overground African Slavery and the sugar-coated term 'Indentured Servitude' [and scholars know this, but won't admit it, but I do]. In other words, during this period of the Underground Railroad for White Slavery, there were whites who had labor contracts running parallel to other whites considered slaves.¹²⁴

Settlers/Colonists/Ancient Farmers/Planters: Those who made the trip to the New World to practice their trades, promised by the [VCL](#) that they would be part of the promised communal system of sharing natural resources and new markets and later called Ancient Farmers/Planters because they survived the 1st 12-year period of the Virginia Colony.

Propaganda: information, pretext, pretense especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a political cause or point of view, such as false narrative(s) or fake news.

Sic: The printed word has been transcribed exactly as found in its original source text.

Slurs: (racial/religious) Negative religious epithets and/or racial epithets.

White Privilege ([Merriam-Webster Dictionary](#)): "The set of social and economic advantages that white people have by virtue of their race in a culture characterized by racial inequality."

¹²⁴ Ibid.

OTHER WORKS BY NUBLAN PAGEANT SYSTEMS, INC.

eBooks available on Amazon.com [kindle], and Google Play Books:

- 1) ["Indentured Servitude Unchained"](#) --> This eBook places its focus upon several themes of "Race Relations" from a present-day/historical perspective about our inadequate U.S. History lessons taught within the U.S. public school system. These themes are presented in the form of essays.

Essay I – “Survivors Exact Words for the 9 Years of Slavery (within the 1st 12 years of the Virginia Colony)

Essay II – “Our Understanding of Who the Indentured Servant was...But Now we Know the Facts”

Essay III – “Our Compare and contrast Essay of What’s Being Taught Today in Public Schools to What We Were Taught about Who the Indentured Servant was...”

Essay IV – “The 5-Consecutive Time-Periods Associated with The Legal Institution of Indentured Servitude in America, 1620 – 1917 AD”

Essay V – “Just a Few Words about White Slavery in America” for over 250 years

Essay VI – “Why the Issuance of the 13th Amendment of The United States Constitution...”

Essay VII – “Why We Chose to Call Our Theme ‘Indentured Servitude Unchained’...”

Essay VIII – “Research for Relevant Movies/Films”

Essay IX – “The ‘N’ Word” – its roots and what to do if it is used on You

Essay X – “Confidence in the Younger Generation...”

- 2) ["Novemberteenth / Aprilteenth: 1618 AD FREEDOM DOCUMENT FOR WHITE SLAVES + THEIR 1624 AD TESTIMONIAL DOCUMENT ON HOW THEY WERE TREATED"](#) --> This eBook explains the title “Novemberteenth / Aprilteenth” and focuses upon two of the themes presented within my 1st eBook: 1) White Slavery in the Virginia Colony [with actual words from the Survivors & highlighting their Freedom Document], and 2) the Institution of Indentured Servitude in the United States along with providing proof of petitions/grievances documented within Virginia Court Records by residents who lived in the Virginia Colony during 1607 to 1619 AD.

Chapter I – “Proclamation of Freedom (Emancipation Proclamation If You Will) – November 1618 AD”

Chapter II – “Briefe [sic] Declaration of Treatment of Survivors...” – 1624 AD

Chapter III – “Petitions/Grievances Documented and Submitted”

Chapter IV – “Dissolution of the Virginia Company of London – 1624 AD”

Chapter V – “Our Understanding of Who the Indentured Servant was ... But Now we Know the Facts”

Postscript: Contained within a footnote, in this eBook, is an anecdote that describes what happened when the “N” Word was used on me, and how the situation was rectified by using the suggested antidote/methodology mentioned in my 1st eBook “Indentured Servitude Unchained”

- 3) [“In Denial: White Slavery in the Virginia Colony, 1607 to 1619 AD” + ‘Reasonable Cause for Reparations’ for Descendants of African Slaves”](#) --> This eBook presents itself in Kindle Format.
(ISBN: 978-0-578-84970-6)

Website: <http://www.nubian-pageants.com/>

email: nubian.pageants@yahoo.com

Script for Screen Play completed for “In Denial: White Slavery in the Virginia Colony, 1607 to 1619 AD.”

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APPENDIX I

This first Appendix embodies the two ‘Holy Grail Documents’ I talked about so much. What’s so nice about this Appendix is that you now have your personal copies of the exact words expressed by the sanctioned enslaver of the Virginia Colony [[the VCL](#), written in England on November 18, 1618, better known in our American History Books as the “[Instructions to George Yeardley](#)” which serves in this research paper as the ‘Effect Document’, and what I call ‘Survivors Proclamation of Freedom Document’]. The 2nd document however was written by the enslaved in 1624 AD [who were the 1st wave of Settlers that which only 400 survived out of almost [2,000](#), which serves as the ‘Cause Document’, and what I call the ‘Survivors Testimonial Document’].

APPENDIX I.A

I.A “INSTRUCTIONS TO GEORGE YEARDLEY” – 1618 AD (SURVIVORS’ PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM DOCUMENT)

As mentioned, I call this document the ‘Survivors’ Freedom Document’ (Emancipation Proclamation or declaration of absolute freedom if you will), and for all intents and purposes it serves as the ‘Effect Document’ of the “Cause & Effect” relationship because it is the result of the 1st 12-year period of starvation and slavery within the Virginia Colony. My reason: because it granted the remainder of all **400 Survivors** of this 1st period of the Virginia Colony their **Absolute Freedom** [(“to take away all occasion of oppression and corruption” ([subtopic # 1](#))), and provided guidelines to follow for granting acreage (**Reparations**) to respective survivors ([subtopic # 5](#)). The Subtopics (not highlighted in red) provided below, though important, I consider secondary to my message in this paper because they attribute themselves, for the most part, to set-up local government agencies for governance in the colony thenceforth.

With you now knowing that this document was issued by the VCL in November 1618 AD to the newly commissioned Governor George Yearly, it’s also as important to know that this document was delivered in April 1619 AD to the colony, which served as the catalyst to initiate the 1st General Assembly of 1619 AD (The House of Burgesses), and used for the Virginia Colony’s official starting point for launching the System for Indentured Servitude, 1619 AD.

This original document comprises about 12-pages, which I copied and pasted its entire contents below, and get this ... I went through the effort of transcribing its entire contents, written in Early Modern English (early 1600s) to Present-Day English, and later produced a document that equates to 7-pages of paraphrased context for you and me to better understand.

Now, before you attempt to digest the entire contents of this document, you should be struck with the question: Why was this document mandatorily issued and delivered to the survivors of this enslaved Virginia Colony in 1619 AD? The answer, of course, precisely points to because for the 1st 12 years of the Virginia Colony, 1607 to 1619 AD, it was a slave colony preceded by a period of 3 consistent years of starvation from evidence sought by King James from petitions/ grievances provided you, now visible and contained within the Virginia Colonial Court Records, and the below Survivors' Testimonial Document written in 1624 AD.

SUBTOPICS:

1. **VCL'S INTENTS FOR THE VIRGINIA COLONY**
2. [YEARDLEY'S INSTRUCTIONS](#)
3. [DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS FROM VCL'S LANDS](#)
4. [ESTABLISHMENT OF FOUR MAJOR CITIES/BOROUGHES](#)
5. **ACREAGE GRANTED TO SURVIVORS OF 1ST 12-YEAR PERIOD IN THE VIRGINIA COLONY**
6. [SEVERAL THOUSAND ACRES ALLOCATED TO THREE MAJOR CITIES](#)
7. [TENANTS' RIGHTS FOR PERMANENT PLACEMENT](#)
8. [THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE SHALL BE PERMANENT](#)
9. [THE ABSOLUTE NEED FOR MINISTERS](#)
10. [LICENSE FROM KING JAMES TO PLAN AND BUILD A COLLEGE](#)
11. [LANDS GRANTED TO YEARDLEY](#)
12. [TRADESMENSHIP OPPORTUNITY](#)
13. [COMPANY TERRITORIES](#)
14. [FRAUD ASSOCIATED WITH LAND GRANTS](#)
15. [LAND GRANT FORBIDANCE TO CAPT. ARGALL AND ASSOCIATES TO BE SHOWN IN FORMAL RECORDS IN PERPETUITARY](#)
16. [NEW ADVENTURERS \(STOCKHOLDERS\) AND LAND GRANTS](#)
17. [REGISTRATION OF ALL INHABITANTS IN THE LAND](#)
18. [LAND SURVEYANCE OF ALL LANDS FOR PURPOSES OF FORMAL DOCUMENTATION](#)

“From: The Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the City of London for the first Colony in Virginia, November 18, 1618

To: Captain George Yeardley Elect Governor of Virginia and to the Council of State there being or to be Greeting.”

PARAPHRASED CONTEXT (top row) OF THE 1618 AD PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM DOCUMENT AND INSTRUCTIONS TO NEWLY APPOINTED GOVERNOR GEORGE YEARDLEY TO GOVERN OVER WHITE SLAVE SURVIVORS OF 1ST 12 YEARS OF SLAVERY IN THE VIRGINIA COLONY, 1607 TO 1619 AD, AND THE ORIGINAL TEXT FROM THE SAME DOCUMENT (below row)

1. REGARDLESS OF VCL’S INITIAL INTENTS FOR THE VIRGINIA COLONY, ITS ULTIMATE INTENT IS ‘...TO TAKE AWAY ALL OCCASION OF OPPRESSION AND CORRUPTION’

The initial intents of the VCL were to create a colony (foundation) for others through the blessings of God. But due to the major setback infringed upon this 1st English Colony, they are in hopes of Yeardley turning things around to make the inhabitants happy via practicing just laws like those practiced in the Courts of England that were expressed to Governor Argall for implementation; this includes the ease from taxes, public burdens, and **‘to take away all occasion of oppression* and corruption’** [[view also ‘infinitive phrase’ below in ‘Original Text’](#)], but to provide allotments of lands for individuals, Majesty, and for Officers; Yeardley is instructed to start with designating several thousand acres of land in Jamestown for the seat and land of the Governor, those to be, and shall be considered freed grounds for common labor of designated people sought via the VCL's charges;

*Any abridged/unabridged dictionary typically defines the word Oppression as: prolonged cruel or unjust treatment or control. This state of affairs for the survivors, from the perspective of the VCL and its intent, was to grantMy understanding of absolute freedom is from context within the Survivors’ Testimonial Document: “A Briefe Declaration...1624 AD,” ([Subtopic #13](#)) and ([Subtopic #15](#));

--Original Text--

“The Treasurer and company of adventurers and Planters of the city of London for the first Colony in Virginia. To Captain George Yeardley Elect Governor of Virginia and to the council of state therein being or to be greeting. Our former cares and endeavours have been chiefly bent to the procuring and sending people to plant in Virginia so to prepare a way and to lay a foundation whereon a flourishing state might in process of time by the blessing of Almighty God be raised. Now our trust being that under the government of you Captain Yeardley with the advice and assistance of the said council of state such publick Provisions of corn and cattle will again be raised as may draw on those multitudes who in great abundance from divers parts of the Realm were preparing to remove thither if by the late decay of the said publick store their hopes had not been made frustrate and their minds thereby clean discouraged. We have thought good to bend our present cares and consultations according to the authority granted unto us from his majesty under his great Seal to the settling thereof a laudable form of Government by Magistracy and just laws for the Happy guiding and governing of the people there inhabiting like as we have already done for the well ordering of our own courts here and of our officers and actions for the behoof of that Plantation. And because

our intent is to ease all the Inhabitants of Virginia forever of all Taxes and publick burthens as may be and **to take away all occasion of oppression and corruption**, we have thought fit to begin (according to the laudable example of the most famous commonwealths both past and present) to allot and lay out a convenient portion of publick lands for the maintainance and support as well of Magistracy and officers as of other publick charges both here and there from time to time arising. We therefore the said Treasurer and company upon a solemn treaty and resolution, and with the advice, consent, and assent with his majesty's council here of Virginia being assembled in a great and general court of the council and company of adventurers for Virginia, require you the said governor and council of state there to put in Execution with all convenient speed a former order of our courts (which had been commended also to Captain Argall at his making Deputy Governor) for the setting and laying out by bounds and metes of three thousand acres of Land in the best and most convenient place of the Territories of James Town in Virginia and near adjoining to the Said Town to be the Land and Seat of the Governor of Virginia for the time being and his successors and to be called by the name of the Governor's Land which Governor's Land shall be of the freed grounds by the common Labour of the people sent thither at the Company's Charges and of the Lands formerly conquered or purchased of the Paspeheies and of other grounds next adjoining. In like sort we require you to set and lay out by Bounds and metes other three thousand acres of good land within the Territory of James Town which shall be convenient. And in such Place or Places as in your Discretions you shall find meet which latter three thousand acres shall be and so called the company's Land."

2. YEARDLEY'S INSTRUCTIONS

He is further instructed to inherit the guards assigned Gov. Argall for defense, take 50 new persons as tenants for placement upon the Governor's land, and for all to know, henceforth, anyone who took advantage of transportation costs provided to the VCL since Dale's departure, April 1616, is considered tenants of the VCL;

--Original Text--

"And we Require you Captain Yeardley that immediately upon your arrival you take unto you the guard assigned to Captain Argall at his going Deputy Governor or since by him assum'd to be of your Guard for the better defence of your Government and that as well the said Guard as also fifty other Persons now sent and transported with you place as tenants on the said governor's Land"

3. DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS FROM VCL'S LANDS

That all tenants on governors and VCL's lands will share half the profits matured while the other half find itself in the hands of the Governor, Treasurer and VCL and future successors; and out the half profits issued us, one fifth shall be allotted for wages to Bailiffs and Officers for oversight of tenants and lands, and further, towards securing the maintenance of all cattle considered public stock and store upon the VCL's land during winter.

--Original Text--

“and that all other persons heretofore transported at the common charge of the company since the coming away of Sir Thomas Dale Knight late Deputy Governor be placed as Tenants on the Governor's and companie's lands shall occupy the same to the half part of the profits of the said Lands so as the one half to be and belong to the said Tenants themselves and the other half respectively to the said Governor and to us the said Treasurer and company and our Successors.

And we further will and ordain that of the half profits arising out of the said companies Lands and belonging to the said Treasurer and company the one moiety be employed for the entertainment of the said Councils of State there residing and of other publick officers of the general Colony and Plantation (besides the Governor) according to the proportion as hereafter we shall express and in the mean time as you in your discretions shall think meet. And the other moiety be carefully gathered kept and shipped for England for the publick use of us the said Treasurer and company and our successors. And we will and ordain that out of the half profits of the said companies Lands to us belonging one fifth part be deducted and allotted for the wages of the Bailiffs and other officers which shall have the over-sight and government of the said Tenants and Lands and the Dividing gathering keeping or shipping of the particular moiety of the profits belonging Either to the said council and officer there or to us the said Treasurer and company and our successors as aforesaid. Provided always that out of the said companies Lands a sufficient part be exempted and reserved for the securing and wintering of all sorts of Cattle which are or shall be the publick stock and store of the said company.”

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF FOUR MAJOR CITIES/ BOROUGHES

That there shall be the establishment of four major Cities or boroughs named as such: 1) Jamestown, 2) Charles City, 3) Henrico, and 4) Kecoughtan.

--Original Text--

“And forasmuch as our intent is to establish oirr equal Plantations whereof we shall speak afterwards be reduced into four cities or Boroughs namely the chief city called James Town, Charles City, Henrico, and the Borough of Kiccotan. And that in all those foresaid cities or Boroughs the ancient adventurers and Planters which were transported thither with Intent to Inhabit at their own costs and charges before the coming away of Sir Thomas Dale, Knight, and have so continued during the space of, three years, shall have upon a first Division to be afterwards by us augmented one hundred acres of Land for their personal adventure and as much for every single share of twelve pounds ten shillings paid for such share allotted and set out to be held by them their Heirs and assigns forever.”

5. ACREAGE GRANTED TO SURVIVORS OF 1st 12-YEAR PERIOD IN THE VIRGINIA COLONY

Grant 100 acres to those who came at the Company's charge before Sir Thomas Dale's departure in 1616 AD, after their respective time of SERVICE EXPIRED to the Company on the common land agreed, and must pay the company, yearly, one-shilling per every 50 acres.

Grant 50 acres to those who came at their own charges after Dale's departure in 1616 AD with the condition of paying, yearly, one-shilling per every 50 acres.

All those who came at the Company's charges or transported, placed on the Company's lands as tenants for the term of seven years share half part of the profits as noted earlier.

--Original Text--

"And that for all such planters as were brought thither at the Company's charge to Inhabit there before the coming away of the said Sir Thomas Dale after the time of their service to the Company on the common Land agreed shall be expired there be set out one hundred acres of Land for each of their Personal adventure to be held by them their Heirs and assigns for ever paying for every fifty acres the yearly free Rent of one shilling to the said Treasurer and company and their successors at one entire payment on the feast day of Saint Michaels the Archangel forever. And in regard that by the singular Industry and virtue of the said Sir Thomas Dale the former Difficulties and Dangers were in greatest part overcome to the great ease and security of such as have been since that time transported thither, we do therefore hereby ordain that all such persons as since the coming away of the said Sir Thomas Dale have at their own charges been transported thither to Inhabit and so continued as aforesaid there be allotted and set out at first Division fifty acres of Land to them and their Heirs forever for their Personal adventure paying a free Rent of one shilling yearly in manner aforesaid and that all persons which since the going away of the said Sir Thomas Dale have been transported thither at the company's charges or which hereafter shall be so transported be placed as Tenants on the company's lands for the term of seven years occupy the same to the half part of the profits as is above said."

6. SEVERAL THOUSAND ACRES ALLOCATED TO THREE MAJOR CITIES

That within Charles City, 3 thousand acres of land be set out, while in like manner, within Henrico, 3 thousand acres be set out; and that 3 thousand acres be set out in Kecoughtan to be called Company lands where tenants lie along with designating such profits from this land to be shared as mentioned. As for the profits that associate themselves with the Company of Jamestown, they should be used upon ballies and reserved for the grounds whereupon the common store of cattle lay;

--Original Text--

"We therefore will and ordain that other three thousand acres of Land be set out in the fields and Territory of Charles City and other three Thousand Acres of Land in the fields and Territory of Henrico and other three Thousand Acres of Land in the field and Territories of Kiccowtan all which to be and

be called the company's Lands and to be occupied by the Company's Tenants for half profits as aforesaid and that the profits belonging to the Company be disposed by their several moieties in the same manner as is before set down touching the company's Lands in the Territory of James Town with like allowance to the Bailiffs and reservation of ground for the common store of cattle in those several places as is there set down."

7. TENANTS' RIGHTS FOR PERMANENT PLACEMENT

That it be guaranteed for those who are the Company's Tenants within any city/borough not arbitrarily be removed to any other.

--Original Text--

"And our will is that such of the companies Tenants as all ready inhabit in those severall cities or Burroughs be not removed to any other city or Burrough, but placed on the companies Lands belonging to those cities and Burroughs where they now Inhabit. Provided always that if any private person without fraud or Injurious intent to the publick at his own charges have freed any of the said lands formerly appointed to the Governor he may Inhabit and continue there till a valuable recompense be made him for his said charges"

8. THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE SHALL BE PERMANENT

That the Governor's house in Jamestown, erected by the Company's Servants on Gov. Gates watch, its later enhancement will continue to be the Governor's residence;

--Original Text--

"and we do hereby ordain that the Governors house in James Town first built by Sir Thomas Gates Knight at the charges and by the Servants of the Company, and since Enlarged by others by the very same means, be and continue forever the Governor's house any pretended undue Grant made by misinformation and not in as general and Quarter Court to the Contrary in any wise notwithstanding."

9. THE ABSOLUTE NEED FOR MINISTERS

That Ministers be granted the ability to perform service for Almighty God for all those in need of such comfort.

That within every city/borough several quantities of 100 acres of land dedicated to religious practices conducted by Ministers of parishes and their maintenance allowing contributions from profits growing or renewing within several farms making their living subject to 200 pounds sterling per year or more as hereafter there shall be cause.

That for the benefit of those who pay taxes and contributions toward the existence of Magistrates and Officers, and further, other charges to noted cities/boroughs within precincts/territories allotted (several quantities) 1500 acres of land considered common land;

--Original Text--

“And to the intent that Godly learned and painful Ministers may be placed there for the Service of Almighty God and for the Spiritual Benefit and Comfort of the people, we further will and ordain that in every of those cities or Boroughs the several Quantity of One Hundred Acres of Land be set out in Quality of Glebe Land toward the maintainance of the Several ministers of the Parishes to be there limited. And for a further supply of their maintenance there be raised a yearly standing and certain contribution out of the profits growing or renewing within the several farms of the said parish and so as to make the living of every minister two hundred Pounds sterling per annum or more as here after there shall be cause And for a further ease to> the Inhabitants of all taxes and contributions to support and for the Entertainment of the magistrates and officers and of all other charges to the said cities and Boroughs respectively belonging.

We likewise will and ordain that within the precincts or Territories of the said cities and Boroughs shall be set out and aloted the several Quantities of fifteen hundred Acres of Land to be the common Land of the said city or Borough for the uses aforesaid and to be known and called by the name of the city's or Borough's Land.”

10. LICENSE FROM KING JAMES TO PLAN AND BUILD A COLLEGE

That by special grant/license from King James a general contribution dedicated to this land of building and planning a college for the training of Children of [slur] to true religion, more virtue, civility, and other Godly thought.

That, based on a former grant/order, confirmed, and ratified through this document, a chosen place to set out the strategic planting of a university at Henrico and the preparation for building such college for the Children of [Slur] according to instruction to follow.

That 10 thousand acres, part of the impaled land and other land within Henrico, be allotted and set out for endowing the noted University/College with no difficult possessions attached;

--Original Text--

"And whereas by a special grant and license from his majesty a general contribution over this Realm hath been made for the building and planting of a college for the training up of the children of those Infidels in true Religion moral virtue and civility and for other Godly uses. We do therefore according to a former grant and order hereby ratify, confirm and ordain that a convenient place be chosen and set out for the planting of a University at the said Henrico in time to come, and that in the mean time preparation be there made for the building the said college for the children of the Infidels according to such Instructions as we shall deliver. And we will and ordain that ten Thousand acres partly of the Lands they impaled and partly of other Land within the territory of the said Henrico be allotted and set out for the Endowing of the said University and college with sufficient possessions."

11. LANDS GRANTED TO YEARDLEY

That it be confirmed, ratified, and granted to Yeardley and his heirs several grounds and lands.

--Original Text--

"Whereas also we have by order of court heretofore in consideration of the long good and faithful service done by you Captain George Yeardley in our said colony and plantation of Virginia. And in reward thereof and also in regard of two single shares in money paid into our Treasury granted unto you the said Captain Yeardley all that parcel of Marsh Ground called Weynock and also our other piece and parcel of Land adjoining to the said Marsh called by the natives Konwan one parcel whereof abutteth upon a creek there called Mapsock towards the east and the other parcel thereof towards a creek there called Queen's Creek on the West and extendeth in Breadth to landward from the head of Said Creek called Mapsock up to the head of the Said Creek called Queen's Creek (which Creek called Queen's Creek is opposite to the point there which is now called Tobacco point and abutteth South upon the River and North to the Landward) all which Several Lands are or shall be henceforward accounted to be lying within the Territory of the said Charles City and exceed not the Quantity of two thousand and two hundred acres. We therefore the Treasurer and company do hereby again grant, ratify and confirm unto you the said Captain George Yeardley the said grounds and lands to you the said Captain George Yeardley your Heirs and assigns forever."

12. TRADESMENSHIP OPPORTUNITY

That there be the opportunity for all trades to seek relevance within all four Cities/Boroughs. That the opportunity allow itself for artisans to their art or trade and later follow pursuits to husbandry or any other rural business. To promote this notion, the Governor and local Council is encouraged to provide such opportunities within any precinct subject to one dwelling house with 4 acres of land, subject to fee simple terms for such tradesman, his heirs in perpetuity with only having to pay four pence annually to the Treasurer and Company at the feast of Michaelmas, the end of September.

Regarding all other plantations associated with Ancient Adventurers, any Ancient Adventurer or Planter associating himself unto the Society of Smiths and Martins Hundred, the plantation Argall, Capt. Martin, the late Delaware, or by some new Adventurers group forthcoming as the Plantation of Lawne Gentleman and others;

--Original Text--

"And for the better encouragement of all sorts of necessary and laudable trades to be set up and exercised within the said your cities or Boroughs. We do hereby ordain that if any artizan or Tradesman shall be desirous rather to follow his particular Art or Trade than to be employed in Husbandry or other rural business It shall be lawful for you the said governor and council to allot and set out within any of the precincts aforesaid one dwelling House with four acres of Land adjoining, and held in fee simple to every said Tradesman his heirs and Assigns forever upon condition that the said Tradesman his heirs and assigns do continue and exercise his Trade in the said House paying only the free rent of four pence per year at the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel forever, to us the said Treasurer and company and our Successors. And touching all other particular Plantations set out or like to be set out in convenient multitudes either by divers of the ancient adventurers associating themselves together (as the Society of Smiths Hundred and Martin's Hundred) or by some ancient adventurer or Planter associating others unto him (as the plantation of Captain Samuel Argall and captain John Martin and that by the late Lord Lawar advanced) or by some new adventurers joining themselves under one head (as the plantation of Christopher Lawne Gentleman and others now in providing) our intent being according to the rules of Justice and good government to allot unto everyone his due yet so as neither to breed disturbance to the right of others, nor to interrupt the good form of government intended for the benefit of the people and strength of the colony."

13. COMPANY TERRITORIES

That these said plantations are not placed within five miles of the four major Cities/Boroughs; and should any person arbitrarily attempt to violate such rule without permission, he will be forced to move to a remote place by themselves from the force of the Governor and local Council.

Also, when such persons fulfill this condition upon any four Cities/Boroughs, making them to near to those authorized, it is expected that all expenses incur upon their pocket. And, in like manner, no latter plantation be seated within 10 miles of the former plantation(s).

And that no plantation(s) shall be placed in an unfortunate place for failure; if anything, it will be united within any territory to be incorporated through the eyes of the Company into one corporate body and live under equal and fair laws as those who benefit within the colony;

--Original Text--

"We do therefore will and ordain that of the said particular plantations none be placed within five miles of the said former cities and Boroughs and that if any man out of his own presumption or pleasure without special direction from us hath heretofore done otherwise a convenient time be assigned him and them by your directions to remove to some farther place by themselves to be chosen with the allowance and assent of the governor for the time being and the council of State. And that the Inhabitants of the said city or Borough too near unto which he or they were placed make him or them a valuable recompense for their charges and expence of time in freeing of grounds and Building within those precincts. In like sort we ordain that no latter particular plantation shall at any time hereafter be seated within ten miles of the former. We also will and ordain that no particular plantation be or shall be placed straglingly in the divers places to the weakening of them but be united together in one seat and Territory that so also they may be incorporated by us into one body corporate and live under equal and like law and orders with the rest of the colony."

14. FRAUD ASSOCIATED WITH LAND GRANTS

Priority has been placed upon preventing any fraud associated with grants of intent issued by the Company for legitimate persons or their associates, and a follow-up is mandatory to list this legitimate person assumed associates' names for delivery to the Governor and Council within 1 year after the formal issued date of grant.

And that the true Adventurer of the Company, one who has legitimately paid money for shares in writing, identifying how many shares, thus assigned a designed Plantation with due proportion of land shall be granted, indicating an act of the presence of no fraud.

And should any such person not consider an Adventurer of the Company, having paid their shares, taking the liberty to inhabit such plantation for the continuation of 3 years, possessing an allotment of 50 acres of land, shall pay, annually, 12 pence to the fore mentioned authorities.

And should any person take the position of issuing grant(s) with intent to defraud for gain, and even worse, make contact whereupon to influence many Ancient Planters of any mentioned city/borough for the purpose to create grant(s) among them.

And upon that take the liberty with intent to hurt or hinder the colony in anyway, or also attempt to, in like manner, place association to masters of ships and mariners never intending to inhabit there.

Thus, it shall be remedied through preventing such unlawful acts along with the notion of sedition for such grantees and their respective grants that are not of license of us, the Treasurer and Company in a sealed General and Quarter Court; to this context, these attempts shall equate to all intents and purposes, utterly, void.

And for those companies not members of our Company, known to be fraudsters of intent, with intent to inhabit Virginia without any bona-fide grant issued, from us, attempt to create disorder with the colony, shall subject themselves to the sealed General and Quarter Court formally--these companies shall be considered Occupiers (fraudsters).

And to this context, shall pay, annually, to the for mentioned authorizes, for occupying such land one full forth part of received profits ASAP based on the grant issued.

And if the case arises that the company's members and Adventurers' monies are paid into the Treasury to be tenants or servants at a plantation with legal relationship through the [VCL](#)'s eyes, and yet without any grant in writing via the sealed General Quarter Courts, the said Adventurers, Planters, or Company will be entitled to up to 2 years after their official arrival to procure a sealed grant from the General Quarter Court (in other words, they will remain, officially, occupiers, but not bona fide persons);

--Original Text--

"We will and ordain also for the preventing of all fraud in abusing of our grants contrary to the Intent and just meaning of them, That all such persons as have procured or hereafter shall procure grants

from us in general words unto themselves and their associates or to like effect shall within one year after the date hereof deliver up to us in writing under their hands and seals as also unto you the said governor and council what be or were the names of those their first associates. And if they be of the adventurers of us the Company which have paid into our Treasury money for their shares that then they Express in that their writing for how many shares they join in the said particular Plantation to the End a Due proportion of Land may be set out unto them, and we the said Treasurer and company be not defrauded of our Due. And if they be not of the adventurers of the company which have paid into our Treasury money for their shares yet are gone to inhabit there and so continue for three years, there be allotted and set out fifty acres of Land for every such person paying a free rent of twelve pence the year in manner aforesaid all such persons having been planted there since the coming away of Sir Thomas Dale. And forasmuch as we understand that certain persons having procured such grants in general words to themselves and their associates or to like effect have corruptly of late endeavoured for gain and worse respects to draw many of the Ancient Planters of the said four Cities or Boroughs to take grants also of them and thereby to become associated unto them with intent also by such means to overstrengthen their party and thereupon have adventured on divers enormous courses tending to the great hurt and hindrance of the Colony, Yea and have also made grants of like association to Masters of Ships and mariners never intended there to Inhabit, thereby to defraud his majesty of the customs due unto him. We to Remedy and prevent such unlawful and greedy courses tending also directly to faction and sedition Do hereby ordain that it shall not be lawful for the Grantees of such grants to associate any other unto them but such as were their associates from the first time of the said Grants without the express license of U3 the said Treasurer and company in a Great General and Quarter Court under our Seal obtained. And that all such after and under grants of Association made or to be made by the said Grantees shall be to all Intents and purposes utterly void, and for as much as we understand that divers particular persons (not members of our Company) with their companies have provided or are providing to remove into Virginia with intent (as appeareth) by way of Association to shroud themselves under the general grants last aforesaid — which may tend to the great disorder of our colony and hinderance of the good government which we desire to establish. We do therefore hereby ordain that all such persons as of their own will and authority shall remove into Virginia without any grant (from us in a great general and Quarter Court in writing under our Seal be deemed (as they are) to be occupiers of our land that is to say of the common Lands of us The Treasurer and company, and shall yearly pay unto us for the said occupying of our land one full fourth part of the profits thereof till such time as the same shall be granted unto them by us in manner aforesaid, and touching all such as shall be members of our Company and adventurers by their moneys into our Treasury, shall either in their own persons or by their agents, Tenants or Servants set up in Virginia any such particular plantation tho' with the privity of us the said Treasurer and Company yet without any grant in writing made in our said General Quarter Courts as is requisite. We will and ordain that the said Adventurers and Planters Shall within two year after the arrival of them or their company in Virginia, procure our grant in writing to be made in our general Quarter Court and under our seal of the Land by them possessed and occupied, or from thence forth shall be deemed only occupiers of the Common Land.

As is aforesaid till such times as our said Grant we also not more intending the reformation of the errors of the said than for advancing of them into good courses, and therein to assist them by all good means.

We further hereby ordain that to all such of the said particular as shall truly fully observe the orders afore and hereafter specified there be allotted and set out over and above our former Grants one Hundred Acres of Glebe Land for the minister of every and fifteen hundred acres of Borough Land for

the publick use of the said Plantation, not intending yet hereby either to abridge or enlarge such Grant of Glebe or com- mon Land as shall be made in any of our grants in writing to any of the said particular plantations. We also will and ordain that the like proportion of maintainance out of the and profits of the Earth be made for the several ministers of the said particular plantations as have been before set down for the ministers of the said former cities and Boroughs.

We will and ordain that the governor for the time being and the said Council of State do justly perform or cause to be perform all such grants, covenants and Articles as have and shall be in writing in our great and General Quarter Courts to any of the said particular plantations. Declaring all other grants of Lands in Virginia not made in one of our great and General Quarter Courts by force of his Majesty's Letters patents to be void, and to the end aforesaid we will and ordain that all our grants in writing under our Seal made in our great and general Quarter Courts be entered into your Records to be kept there in Virginia."

15. LAND GRANT FORBIDANCE TO CAPT. ARGALL AND ASSOCIATES TO BE SHOWN IN FORMAL RECORDS FOR PERPETUITARY

At the same time, forbid that the Charter of Land granted to Capt. Argall and his associates, bearing the date the 20th of March 1616, be entered into your records because of his slight and cunning acts through his own voluntary acts as Governor of Virginia.

We also declare, and henceforth, that in one of our formal Courts established and enacted it ratify and confirm these orders and laws and that all grants of land privileges and liberties in Virginia hereafter made be passed by Indenture and sealed by the Grantees in places where they can be found for evidence gathering.

--Original Text--

"Yet directly forbidding that a charter of Land granted to Captain Samuel Argall and his associates bearing Date the twentieth of March. 1616, be entered in your Records or other-wise at all respected for as much as the same was obtained by slight and cunning and afterwards upon suffering him to go Governor of Virginia was by his own voluntary act left in our custody to be cancelled upon grant of a new charter which We do also hereby declare that heretofore in one of our said general and Quarter Courts we have ordained and enacted and in this present court have ratified and confirmed these orders and Laws following. That all Grants of Lands priviledges and Liberties in Virginia hereafter to be made be passed by Indenture a counterpart whereof to be sealed by the and to be kept the companies evidences and that the Secretary of the Company have the Engrossing of all such Indentures.

That no Patents or Indentures of Grants of Lands in Virginia be made and sealed but in a full general and Quarter Court the same having been first throughly perused and approved under the hands of a select committee for that purpose."

16. NEW ADVENTURERS (STOCKHOLDERS) AND LAND GRANTS

That all grants issued, henceforth, from receiving monies from new Adventurers to the treasure for their shares equivalent to 12 lbs. 10 shillings are entitled to 100 acres upon the 1st division and placed within the 2nd Division when the land of the 1st Division is sufficiently peopled.

And that those transported within 7 years after midsummer day 1618 and he shows the continuance thereof for 3 years or die in the meantime after transported, it shall be 50 acres given to such person within the 1st Division, and upon it sufficiently peopled, 50 more acres upon a 2nd Division of land;

--Original Text--

“That all grants of in Virginia to such adventurers as have heretofore brought in their money here to the Treasury for their several shares being of Twelve Pound ten shillings the share be of one hundred acres the share upon the first Division and of as many more upon a Second Division when the Land of the first Division shall be sufficiently peopled. And for every person which they shall transport thither within seven years after midsummer day one thousand six hundred and eighteen, if he continue there three years or die in the meantime after he is shipped it be fifty acres the person upon the first division and fifty more upon a second Division, the first being sufficiently peopled without paying any rent to the company for the one or the other and that in all such grants the names of the said adventurers and the several numbers of each of their shares be expressed.”

17. REGISTRATION OF ALL INHABITANTS IN THE LAND

That all grants that reflect the Adventurer’s names and their respective shares purchased be shown accordingly.

That grantees, during the granted 7 years and time to time, must see to it that an official certificate of authenticity is issued to the Treasurer and Company from the Chief Officer; within this certificate shall lie: 1) the number 2) names 3) ages 4) sex 5) trades and 6) conditions of such person(s) so transported to be entered by the Secretary into the Official Register Book; its purpose: to prevent inhabitation to any who is not registered.

If they continue there for three years or die after they are shipped there shall be a grant made of fifty acres for every person upon a 1st division and as many more upon a second division (the first being peopled) which grants to be made respectively to such persons and their heirs at whose charges the said persons going to inhabit in Virginia shall be transported with reservation of twelve pence yearly rent for every fifty acres to be answered to the said treasurer and Company and their Successors for ever after the first seven years of every such Grant.

That all Register Books will be kept firmly and unviolated for observation for the inhabitants of Virginia in perpetuity;

--Original Text--

“Provided always and it is ordained that if the said adventurers or any of them do not truly and effectually within one year next after the sealing of the said grant pay or discharge all such sums of money wherein by subscription (or otherwise upon notice thereof given from the auditors) they stand indebted to the company, or if the said adventurers or any of them having not lawful Right

either by purchase from the company or by assignment from some other former adventurers within one year after the said Grant or by special gift of the company upon merit preceding in a full Quarter Court to so many shares as he or they pretend, Do not within one year after the said grant satisfie and pay to the said Treasurer and company for every Share so wanting after the rate of twelve pounds ten shillings the share that then the said grant for so much as concerneth the Part and all the shares of the said persons so behind and not satisfying as aforesaid shall be utterly void.

Provided also and it is ordained that the Grantees shall from time to time during the said seven years make a true certificate to the said Treasurer council and company from the chief officer or officers of the places respectively of the number names, ages, Sex, Trades and conditions of every such persons so transported or shipped to be entered by the Secretary into a Register Book for that purpose to be made. That for all persons not comprised in the order next before which during the next seven years after Midsummer day, 1618, shall go into Virginia with intent there to inhabit if they continue there three years or dye after they are shipped, there shall be a Grant made of fifty acres for every person upon a first division and as many more upon a second division (the first being peopled) which grants to be made respectively to such persons and their Heirs at whose charges the said persons going to inhabit in Virginia shall be transported with reservation of Twelve pence yearly Rent for every fifty acres to be answered to the said Treasurer and company, and their Successors for ever after the first Seven Years of every such grant. In which Grants a provisoe to be incerted that the grantees shall from time to time during the said seven years make a true certificate to the said Treasurer Council and Company from the chief officer or officers of Places respectively of the number, ages, names, sex, Trades and conditions of every such person so transported or shipped to be entered by the Secretary into a register Book for that purpose to be made that all grants as well the one sort as the other respectively be made with equal favours and grants of like Liberties and immunities as near as may be to the End that all complaint of partiality diflerencie may be prevented all which said orders and we hereby will and ordain to be firmly and unviolably kept and observed and that the Inhabitants have notice of them for their use and Benefit."

18. SURVEYANCE OF ALL COMPANY LANDS FOR PURPOSES OF FORMAL DOCUMENTATION

And lastly, Yeardley and local Council, shall meet to survey all lands and territories in Virginia noted; contained within this comprehensive surveyance, boundaries and meters shall be measured for creating the four Major Cities/ Boroughs and plantations and later divided for understanding to be placed in a proforma manner for differentiation. These proforma documents shall contain your seal and thereafter sent to the Company. The 18th day of November 1618 AD.

--Original Text--

"Lastly we do hereby require and authorize you the said Captain George Yeardley and the said Council of State, associating with you such others as you shall there find meet to survey or cause to be surveyed all the Lands and Territories in Virginia above mentioned, and the same to set out by Bounds and Metes especially so as that the Territories of the said several cities and Boroughs and other particular plantations may be conveniently divided and known the one from the other. Each survey to be set* down distinctly in writing and returned to us under your hands and Seals. In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our common Seals given in a great and general Court of the Council of the Company of adventurers of Virginia, held the eighteenth day of November, 1618, and in the year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord James, by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and

Ireland Defender of the Faith &c. Vizt of England, France and Ireland the Sixteenth and of Scotland the two and fiftieth."

APPENDIX 1.B

I.B “WHITE SLAVE SURVIVORS’ TESTIMONIAL DOCUMENT – “A BRIEF [SIC] DECLARATION OF THE PLANTATION OF VIRGINIA DURING THE FIRST TWELVE YEARES [SIC], WHEN SIR THOMAS SMITH WAS GOVERNOR OF THE COMPANIE [SIC], & DOWN TO THIS PRESENT TYME [SIC] - ANCIENT PLANTERS NOWE [SIC] REMAINING ALIVE IN VIRGINIA, 1624”

This declaration document (what I call the ‘Cause Document’ and ‘Survivors’ Testimonial Document’) was not written in an organized format because it was written [nearly 400 years ago] from the memories of the survivors about what occurred during the course of 12 years (1607 to 1619 AD) in the Virginia Colony; but to better understand its context it was necessary to create subtopics and paraphrase from their deliberate words/ideas of expression. The Subtopics (not highlighted in red) provided below, though important, I consider secondary to my message in this paper because they attribute themselves, for the most part, to other aspects of the colony.

1. **HINDSIGHT OF TRUE INTENT OF THE VCL AND ITS TREASURER, THOMAS SMYTH**
2. **STARVATION, HUNGER, AND SICKNESS**
3. TRADE WITH 1ST NATIONS
4. THE COLONISTS DISPERSED TO SURVIVE
5. CAPT. ARGALL ARRIVES AND SHOWS AN ACT OF DISDAIN
6. SIR THOMAS GATES ARRIVES WITH 7-SHIPS
7. **CONTINUATION OF STARVATION & EVENTUAL CANNIBALISM**
8. THE ARRIVAL OF GATES & SOMERS IN VIRGINIA
9. ARRIVAL OF SIR DELAWARE
10. DELAWARE’S MARCH FOR GOLD AND/OR SILVER
11. DELAWARE TAKES SICK
12. **SIR THOMAS DALE’S ARRIVAL – RUTHLESS ATROCITIES FOLLOW**
13. **DEPARTURE OF SIR GATES – THE PROMISE OF ABSOLUTE FREEDOM FOR SOME
ANCIENT PLANTERS AND EXECUTIONS THAT FOLLOWED**

14. [DEPARTURE OF SIR THOMAS DALE](#)
15. **SIR YEARDLEY WAS LEFT IN CHARGE AND GRANTED CERTAIN ANCIENT PLANTERS/FARMERS ABSOLUTE FREEDOM**
16. [ARRIVAL OF CAPT. ARGALL AS GOVERNOR](#)
17. **THE DESIRE OF THE ANCIENT FARMERS FOR YOU, THE READER, TO TEST YOUR MORAL COMPASS ABOUT THESE 12 YEARS, AND WHAT SIR GEORGE YEARDLEY FOUND**

PARAPHRASED CONTEXT (top row) OF 1624 AD SURVIVORS' TESTIMONIAL DOCUMENT ABOUT THEIR ENSLAVEMENT AND THE ORIGINAL TEXT (bottom row)

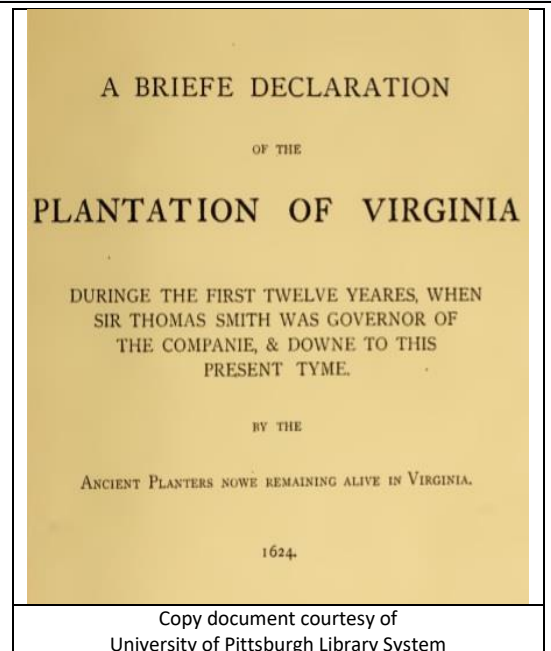
1. HINDSIGHT OF TRUE INTENT OF THE VCL AND ITS TREASURER, SIR THOMAS SMITH

At the outset of this document the survivors expressed their understanding that at the beginning of the granted 12-year government (1607 to 1619 AD), it was advertised throughout the Kingdom of England that a plantation will be settled in the place known as Virginia. With this well-known fact and by use of propagation over the use of the Gospel of Christ throughout this plantation, it was further understood that all those who were people of the 1st Nations would be converted to honor King James back in England to which will eventually enlarge his territories for impending enrichment.

This overwhelming enticement availed itself to attract, locally, great sums of money towards this venture.

These survivors now claim that this noted trading company and treasurer's intent was only for **"particular gain** [[also see 'Original Text' below](#)], to be raised out of the labors of such as both voluntary adventured themselves and were otherwise sent over at the common charge."

This claim will clearly appear as you examine this 1st expedition and its respective attempts to supply this dependent colony.

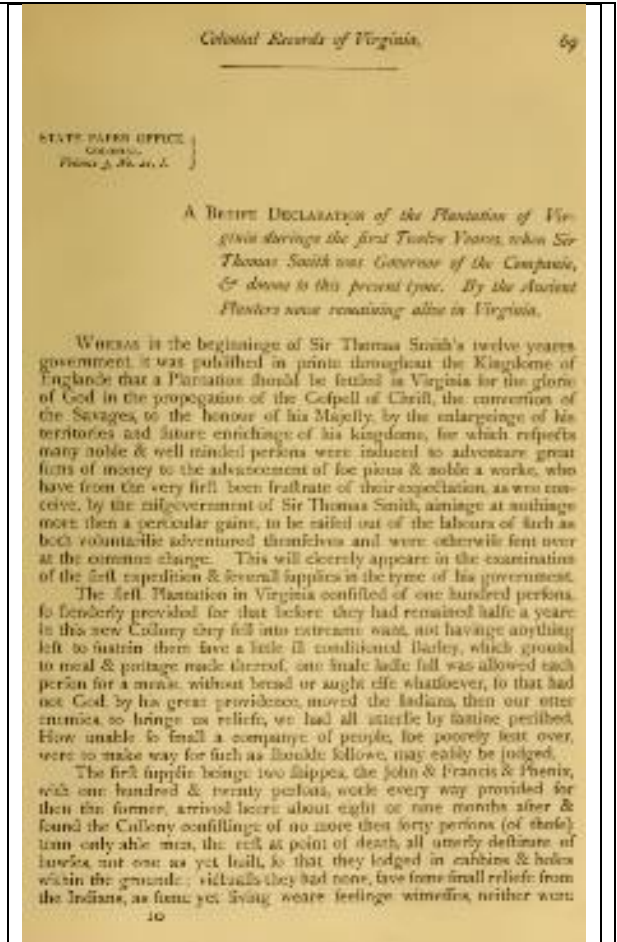


--Original Text--

"Whereas in the beginninge of Sir Thomas Smith's twelve yeares government, it was published in printe throughout the Kingdome of Englande that a Plantation should be fettled in Virginia for the glorie of God in the propogation of the Gospell of Chrifft, the converfion of the Savages, to the honour of his Majefty, by the enlargeinge of his territories and future enrichinge of his kingdome, for which respects many noble & well minded perfons were induced to adventure great fums of money to the advancement of foe pious & noble a worke, who have from the

very firft been fruftrate of their expectation, as wee conceive, by the mifgovernment of Sir Thomas Smith, aiminge at nothings more then a **particular gaine**, to be raifed out of the labours of fuch as both voluntarilie adventured themfelves and were otherwife fent over at the common charge.

This will cleerely appeare in the examination of the firft expedition & feverall fupplies in the tyme of his government."



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2. STARVATION, HUNGER, AND SICKNESS

The first plantation, consisting of 100 persons along with minimal provisions, became afflicted with **Starvation** [\[and continued through subtopic # 7\]](#) only six months into their stay. Their provisions comprised very little barley for meals and pottage that allowed, for each person, a small ladle full without bread. However, members of the 1st Nations who they made enemies with assisted in providing **relief to their stomachs to prevent famine** [\[view 'Original Text' below\]](#), through the grace of God.

From their recollection, the 1st supply ships were the John & Francis and the Phoenix that arrived eight months later (during Spring of 1608). The total count of people in these ships amounted to 120 persons but their conditions, **upon arrival, were worse than those who arrived as the original 100 eight months before**. Upon their arrival they witnessed only 40 persons who survived of the initial 100, and of the 40 only 10 persons were considered able men with the others at the point of death. As for housing, they were subject to cabins and holes within the ground along with no provisions.

From the direction of Sir Thomas Smith (VCL's Treasurer) and his officers there, they were not permitted to use the earth for planting, which is expected in a new plantation, but they were subject to cutting down masts, cedar, black walnut and clapboard. What also consumed their time was the search for gold that consequently led them to thinking their findings were gold, but it later proved to be **gold ore** [\[view 'Original Text' below\]](#)—this mineral found its way to England and determined to be fool's gold. This was a sign of failure towards profit from this colony.

In taking stock after the 1st supply of ships, very few houses were built and only 4 acres of ground were cleared for Colony use, which strongly attributed to hunger, sickness and accomplishing nothing the remainder of that year.

--Original Text--

"The first Plantation in Virginia consisted of one hundred persons, so slenderly provided for that before they had remained half a year in this new Colony they fell into extreme want, not having anything left to sustain them save a little ill conditioned Barley, which ground to meal & pottage made thereof, one female ladle full was allowed each person for a meal, without bread or aught else whatsoever, so that had not God, by his great providence, moved **the Indians, then our utter enemies, to bring us relieve, we had all utterly by famine perished.** How unable so small a company of people, so poorly sent over, were to make way for such as should follow, may easily be judged.

The first supplies being two ships, the **John & Francis & Phenix**, with **one hundred & twenty persons**, worse every way provided for than the former, arrived here about **eight or nine months** after & found the Colony consisting of no more than forty persons (of those) then only able men, the rest at point of death, all utterly destitute of houses, not one as yet built, so that they lodged in cabins & holes within the ground; victuals they had none, save some small relieve from the Indians, as some yet living were feeling witnesses, neither were we for our future and better maintenance permitted to manure or till any ground, a thing in a new Plantation principally to be regarded, but were by the direction of Sir Thomas Smith, and his officers here, wholly employed in cutting down of masts, cedar, blacke wallnut, clapboard, &c., and in digging **gold ore** (as some thought) which being sent for England proved dirt. These works to make returne of present profit hindered others of more necessary consequence of Plantation.

After this first supplies there were some few poor houses built, & entrance made in clearing of ground to the quantity of four acres for the whole Colony, hunger & sickness not permitting any great matters to be done that year."

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we for our future and better maintenance permitted to manure or till any ground, a thing in a new Plantation principally to be regarded, but were by the direction of Sir Thomas Smith, and his officers here, wholly employed in cutting down of masts, cedar, blacke wallnut, clapboard, &c., and in digging gold ore (as some thought) which being sent for England proved dirt. These works to make returne of present profit hindered others of more necessary consequence of Plantation.

After this first supplies there were some few poor houses built, & entrance made in clearing of ground to the quantity of four acres for the whole Colony, hunger & sickness not permitting any great matters to be done that year.

The second supplies was a ship called the Mary Margrett, which arrived here nine months after, about the time of Michaelmas, in her sixty persons, most gentlemen, few or no tradesmen, except some Polanders to make Pitch, tarre, potashes, &c., to be returned for present gain, for as many likewise were there furnished forth for victuals, that in less than two months after their arrivall want compelled us to employ our time abroad in trading with the Indians for corn: whereby though for a time we partly relieved our necessities, yet in May following we were forced (leaving a small guard of gentlemen & some others about the present at James Towne) to departe the whole Colony, some amongst the Salvages but most to the Oyster Banks, where they lived upon oysters for the space of nine weeks, with the allowance only of a pint of Indian corn to each man for a week & that allowance of corn continued to them but two weeks of the nine, which kinde of feeding caused all our flumes to peele off, from head to foot, as if we had beene dead. By this time arrived Capitaine Somwell Argall in a small Barque, with him neither supplies of men nor victuals from the Company: but we undertooke that he had some small provisions of bread and wine more then would serve his own companie, required him and the master of the Barque to remaine aboard whilst we might bring his sales aboard the better to assure us of his ship & such provisions as could be spared, whereunto he seemed willingly to consent. These provisions, at a small allowance of likent cake, and a small measure of wine or beere to each person for a Daye more what relieved us for the space of a month, at the end of which time arrived the third supplies, called Sir Thomas Gates, his fleet, which consisted of seven shippes & more five hundred persons with whom a small proportion of victuals, for such a number, was landed; houses few or none to entertain them, so that being quartered in the open fields they fell upon that small quantity of corn, not being above seven acres, which we with great penury & sufferance had formerly planted, and in three days, at the most, wholly devoured it.

These numbers, thus meely provided, not being able to subsist and live together were soon after divided into three parties and dispersed

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3. TRADE WITH THE 1ST NATIONS

Again, according to their recollection, 9 months later, around September the second supply ship called Mary Margaret arrived with 60 persons--since we are counting months forward, the time-period casts itself into the year 1609. Of these 60 persons, the majority were gentlemen, few tradesmen, Polanders to make pitch, tar, and potashes for immediate gain within the colony, but these immediate provisions lasted less than two months; this caused them to trade with the Indians for corn to partly relieve their necessities.

--Original Text--

"The fecond fupplie was a fhip called the **Mary Margett**, which arrived here nine months after, about the time of Michaelmas, in her **fixty perfons**, moft gentlemen, few or no tradesmen, except fome Polanders to make Pitch, tarre, potafhes, &c., to be returned for prefent gaine, foe meanly likewife were thefe furnifhed forth for victualles, that in leffe then two monthes after their arrivall, want compelled us to imploye our time abroad in trading with the Indians for corne; whereby though for a time we partly relieved our neceffities,"

4. THE COLONY DISPERSED TO SURVIVE

What came later was May of 1610 when the colony population dispersed into three groups because of little provisions; a squadron of gentlemen stayed at Jamestown, some remained with the Indians while most made their way to the Oyster Banks for 9 weeks with an allowance of only a pint of corn for each man each week that only lasted for 2 weeks. Thus, after 9 weeks it showed that this diet was unhealthy from their peeling skin.

--Original Text--

"yet in Maye followinge we weare forced (leavinge a fmall garde of gentlemen & fome others about the prefident at James Towne) to difperfe the wholl Collony, fome amongft the Salvadges but moft to the Oyfter Banks, where they lived uppon oyfters for the fpace of nine weekes, with the allowance only of a pinte of Indian corne to each man for a week, & that allowance of corne continued to them but two weekes of the nine, which kinde of feeding caufed all our fkinns to peelee off, from head to foote, as if we had beene flead."

5. CAPTAIN ARGALL ARRIVES AND SHOWS AN ACT OF DISDAIN

They noticed Capt. Argall's approach in a small barque with men and a small number of provisions. In his attitude he sparingly shared his small provisions, in disdain, of bread, wine/beer, biscuits, cake with everyone ... that only lasted for a month.

--Original Text--

By this time arrived Captaine Samuell Argall in a fmall Barque, with him neither fupplie of men nor victualls from the Company; but we underftandinge that he had fome fmall provifions of bread and wine, more then would ferve his owne companie, required him and the mafter of the Barque to remaine afhoare whilft we might bring his sailes afhoare the better to affure us of his fhip & fuch provifions as coulde be fpared, whereunto he feemed willingly to condefcend. Thofe provifions, at a fmall allowance of Bifkett, cake, and a fmall meafure of wine or beere to each perfon for a Daye fome what relieved us for the fpace of a month,”

6. SIR THOMAS GATES ARRIVES WITH 7 SHIPS

Sir Thomas Gates arrived, which was the 3rd supply and 7 ships along with nearly **500** persons and what they considered a small portion of provisions for such a few people. There was a shortage of houses to accommodate and entertain this number; however, the 7 acres of cleared land absorbed them with only having three days of corn supply, which they devoured.

From this result and knowing their colony was too large, they established the need to form themselves into 3 separate groups, split up and go their separate ways for survival--through discussion and planning.

Each group comprised a Captain and men of which were: 1) Capt. West whose post stood at the head of the river, 2) the then President Capt. Smith, at Jamestown, and 3) Capt. Martin, at the prone location for attacks by Indians, at River Nansemond.

--Original Text--

“at the end of which time arrived the **thirde fupplie**, called Sir Thomas Gates, his fleet, which confifted of feaven fhippes & neere **five hundred perfons** with whom a fmall proportion of victuall, for fuch a number, was landed; howfes few or none to entertain them, fo that being quartered in the open feilde they fell uppon that fmall quantitie of corne, not beinge above feaven acres, which we with great penury & fufferance had formerly planted, and in three days, at the moft, wholly devoured it.

Thefe numbers, thus meanly provided, not being able to fubfift and live together weare foone after devided into three parties and difperfed abroad for their better reliefe.

The firft under commande of Captaine Francis Weft to feat at the head of the River; a fecond under commande of Captaine John Smith, then Prefident, at James Towne, & the other, with Capt. John Martin, in the River at Nanfamun, which divifions gave occafions to the Indians treacheroufly to cutt off divers of our men & boates,”

7. CONTINUATION OF STARVATION & EVENTUAL CANABALISM

About 6 weeks past, meanwhile their provisions ran out and they therefore retreated to Jamestown that brought them into the Winter season. Amid this season, they could not wade the water for oysters to aid their hunger, so instead they placed their efforts on digging roots from the ground which did not curb their hunger, or poverty. They became malnourished and physically weak after this state of affairs; they resorted to devouring their hogs, dogs, horses, rats, mice, snakes, toadstools, or anything that grew upon the ground to fill their stomachs. They became so desperate that they took part in **cannibalism** [\[view 'Original Text' below\]](#) -- even exhuming deceased individuals.

Others fled into the woods, running the risk of being captured by Indians and killed because their relationship remained at odds.

--Original Text--

"and forced the rest at the end of fixe weekes, havinge spent thofe small provisions they had with them, to retire to James Town & that in the depth of winter, when by reason of the colde, it was not possible for us to endure to wade in the water (as formerly) to gather oyfters to fatisfie our hungry stomacks, but constrained to digge in the grounde for unwholesome rootes whereof we were not able to get so many as would suffice us, in respect of the frost at that season & our poverty & weakness, so that famine compelled us wholly to devoure thofe Hogges, Dogges & hordes that weare then in the Collony, together with rates, mice, snakes, or what vermin or carryon soever we could light on, as alsoe Toadftooles, Jewes eares, or what els we founde growing upon the grounde that would fill either mouth or belly; and weare driven through unfufferable hunger unnaturallie to eat thofe thinges which nature most abhorred, the flefh and excrements of man, as well

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abroad for their better reliefe. The first under commande of Captaine Francis West to rest at the head of the River; a second under commande of Captaine John Smith, then President at James Towne, & the other, with Capt. John Martin, in the River at Nanfimum, which divisions gave occasions to the Indians treacherously to cutt off divers of our men & boates, and forced the rest at the end of fixe weekes, havinge spent thofe small provisions they had with them, to retire to James Town & that in the depth of winter, when by reason of the colde, it was not possible for us to endure to wade in the water (as formerly) to gather oyfters to fatisfie our hungry stomacks, but constrained to digge in the grounde for unwholesome rootes whereof we were not able to get so many as would suffice us, in respect of the frost at that season & our poverty & weakness, so that famine compelled us wholly to devoure thofe Hogges, Dogges & hordes that weare then in the Collony, together with rates, mice, snakes, or what vermin or carryon soever we could light on, as alsoe Toadftooles, Jewes eares, or what els we founde growing upon the grounde that would fill either mouth or belly; and weare driven through unfufferable hunger unnaturallie to eat thofe thinges which nature most abhorred, the flefh and excrements of man, as well of our owne nation as of an Indian, digged by some out of his grave after he had lain buried three daies & wholly devoured him; others, envyinge the better state of bodie of any whom hunger had not yet so much waited as there owne, lay waight and threatened to kill and eat them; one amonge the rest flue his wife as she slept in his bosome, cutt her in peeces, powdered her & fedd upon her till he had cleane devoured all partes saveinge her head, & was for soe barbarouse a fact and cruelty justly executed. Some adventuringe to seeke reliefe in the woods, dyed as they sought it, & weare eaten by others who found them dead. Many putt themselves into the Indians' hands, though our enemies, and were by them flaine. In this extremitie of famine continued the Collony till the twentieth of Maye, when unexpected, yet happily, arrived Sir Thomas Gates & Sir George Somers in two small Barques^o which they had built in the Sommer Islands after the wreake of the Sea adventure wherein they sett forth from Englande, with them one hundred persons barely provided of vittell for themselves. They founde the Collony consistinge then of but sixty persons most famished and at point of death, of whom many soone after died; the lamentable outcries of theirs soe moved the hartes of thofe worthies, not being in any sorte able long to relieve their wantes they soone resolved to imbarque themselves & this poore remainder of the Collonye, in thofe two pinnaces & two other small Barques then in the River, to sett saile for Newfoundland where they might relieve their wantes & procure one safer passage for Englande. Every man, glad of this resolution, laboured his utmost to further it.

^o "The Deliverance, of 30 tons, and the Tidewater, of 30 tons." Letter from the Lord Delaware, Governor of Virginia to the patentees in England.—Introduction to Stradley's *Virginia Breweerie*, p. xviii.

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of our owne nation as of an Indian, digged by fome out of his grave after he had laien buried three dales & wholly devoured him;

others, envyinge the better ftate of boddie of any whom hunger had not yet fo much wafted as there owne, lay waight and threatened to kill and eat them ; one amonge the reft flue his wife as fhe flept in his bofome, cutt her in peeces, powdered her & fedd uppon her till he had clean devoured all partes faveinge her heade, & was for foe barbaroufe a fact and cruelty juftly executed.

Some adventuringe to feeke releife in the woods, dyed as they fought it, & weare eaten by others who found them dead. Many putt themfelves into the Indians' handes, though our enemies, and were by them flaine.”

8. THE ARRIVAL OF THOMAS GATES & GEORGE SOMERS IN VIRGINIA

On May 20th when the temperature was extremely hot, two small barques arrived in the colony. Much to everyone’s eyes and surprise, it was Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers from the Bermuda Isles; they were known to have experienced a shipwreck of the ship called Sea Adventure. This ship was part of the 3rd convoy of supply ships from England.

These two barques hailed **100** persons with little provisions for support. Though their shipwreck occurred as noted, they salvaged their disaster to the tune of building these two barques and thus named them “The Deliverance” and “The Patience.”

In the colony, they found about 60 persons **most famished** [[view `Original Text' below](#)], at a point of death whereupon many later died. From this, they understood the dire circumstances, and saw that there was no sturdy fort for decent shelter.

Sirs Gates, Sir Somers and Crew agreed to pack up and head for Newfoundland where they would be able to replenish their needs and then head back to England--through planning they determined it would take three weeks to prepared for their 1st voyage to Newfoundland.

Every man tossed his effort towards this goal and three weeks later they mounted up to sail. This was their idea for leaving the deteriorated Jamestown Settlement behind for the Indians choice.

--Original Text--

“In this extremitie of famine continued the Collony till the twentieth of Maye, when unexpected, yet happely, arrived Sir Thomas Gates & Sir George Somers in **two fmall Barques*** which they had built in the Sommer Iflands after the wreake of the Sea adventure wherein they fett forth from Englande, with them **one hundred perfons** barely provided of vittell for themfelves.

They founde the Collony confiftinge then of but **fixty perfons moft famifhed** and at point of death, of whom many foone after died; the lamentable outcries of theirs

foe moved the hartes of thofe worthies, not being in any forte able long to releive their wantes they foone refolved to imbarque themfelves & this poore remainder of the Collonye, in thofe two pinnaces & two other fmall Barques then in the River, to fett faile for Newfoundland where they might releive their wants & procure one fafer paffage for Englande.

Every man, glad of this refolution, laboured his uttmof to further it, fo that in three weekes we had fitted thofe barques and pinnaces (the bell we could) & quitted James Towne, leaving the poore buildings in it to the fpoile of the Indians, hopeinge never to retorne to re-poffeffs them.

* "The Deliverance, of 70 tonn, and the Patience, of 30 tonn'. Letter from the Lord Delaware, Governor of Virginia to the patentees in England — Introduction to Strachey's Virginia Brittania, p. xxiii"

9. ARRIVAL OF SIR DELAWARE

They had not sailed down river more than 12 miles before they noticed a boat which identified itself as a representative of Sir Delaware. It was understood that he and 250 persons settled at Point Comfort with three good ships and a good supply of provisions.

From the dire situation, Sir Delaware gave calculation to restoring discipline¹²⁵ and distributing rations for safe keeping. This measure amounted to 7 pounds of meal for each man, 5 pounds of meal for each woman without anymore, or they had a choice of either peas or oatmeal.

Sir Gates understood that **Sir Delaware was commissioned by the Company to be Governor & Capt. General of Virginia** [[Original Text' below'](#)].

Sir Gates, the next day, and his men returned to Jamestown where he abandoned; then he sailed down river to meet Sir Delaware.

Within the early hot summer season, late June, disease loomed over the settlers that placed the affliction of fevers which caused 150 thereafter to perish within a few months.

Like the previous year, due to these dire conditions not much was accomplished for the colony for year 1610. But they did express, on the other hand that between Sir Gates' men and Ancient Planters, the original settlers who understood the dire conditions, two forts were erected near the river's mouth at Kecoughtan. The environment sprung small young trees, housing built by Indians that were covered with bark and other housing, consisting of thatch cabins built by former settlers.

They found other Indian houses built, but for whatever reason for no need of their use, they burned them to the ground along with killing 12 to 14 Indians. From this encounter, the settlers remained at this location until harvest that yielded the quantity of 150 bushels of corn that was transported to Jamestown by order from Delaware.

¹²⁵ Campbell, [p. 101.](#)

--Original Text--

"When we had not failed downe the River above twelve miles but we espied a boat which afterwards we underftoode came from the right Honourable Lorde La Ware, who was then arived at Point Comfort with **three good fhipps**, wherein he brought **two hundred and fifty perfons** with fome ftore of Provifions for them; but by reafon he founde the Collony in fo great want was forced to put both his owne people & the reft of the Collony to a very meane allowance, which was feven pounce of Englifh meale for a man a weeke, & five pounds for every woman, without the addition of any victuall whatsoever, except, in the ftead of meale, we took valuable either peafe or oatmeale.

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fo that in three weekes we had fitted thofe bargues and pinnaces (the beft we could) & quitted James Towne, leaving the poore buildings in it to the fpoile of the Indians, hopeinge never to retorne to re-poffeff them. When we had not failed downe the River above twelve miles but we espied a boat which afterwards we underftoode came from the right Honourable Lorde La Ware, who was then arived at Point Comfort with three good fhipps, wherein he brought two hundred and fifty perfons with fome ftore of Provifions for them; but by reafon he founde the Collony in fo great want was forced to put both his owne people & the reft of the Collony to a very meane allowance, which was feven pounce of Englifh meale for a man a weeke, & five pounds for every woman, without the addition of any victuall whatsoever, except, in the ftead of meale, we took valuable either peafe or oatmeale. Uppon the arrival of that boat, Sir Thomas Gates underftandinge from the Lord La Ware, that his Lordfhip was arrived with commiffion from the Company to be Gov^r & Capt. Gen^l of Virginia, & had brought men & provifions for the fubfiftinge & advancing of the Plantation, he the very next daye, to the great grieve of all his Company (only except Capt. John Martin), as winde and weather gave leave, returned his whole company with charge to take poffeffion againe of thofe poore ruinated habitations at James Towne which he had formerly abandoned; himfelfe in a boate proceeded downeward to meete his Lordfhip who, making all fpeede up, arrived fhortly after at James Towne. The time of the yeare being then moft unfeafonable, by intemperate heat, at the end of June his people fuddenly fallinge generally into moft peftilent difeafes of Callentures and feavors, not leffe then one hundred & fifty of them died within few moneths after, & that chiefly for want of meanes to comfort them in their weak eftates. The refidue alfoe disabled by reafon of ficknes could performe nothing that yeare to the advancement of the Collony, yet with the help of thofe people which had arrived with Sir Thomas Gates, together with fome of the ancient Planters, who by ufe weare grown practique in a hard way of livinge, two fmall forts weare erected neare the rivers mouth at Kicoughtun, encompassed with fmall younge trees, haveinge for houling in the one, two formerlie built by the Indians & covered with bark by them, in the other a tent with fome few thatcht cabbins which our people built at our cominge thether. We founde divers other Indian Howfes built by the natives which by reafon we could make no ufe of we burnt, killinge to the number of twelve or fourteene Indians, & poffeffinge fuch corne as we founde growinge of their plantinge. We remained there untill harveft, when we reaped (befides what we fpend) about the quantitie of one hundred and fiftie bufhells of corne, which, by order from the Lord La Ware, was tranfported to James Towne.

His Lordfhip intendinge to fend up certain forces to march to- wardes the mountaines for the difcoverie of gold or filver mines at the end of October, fent his Patents to Captaine Yardley and Captaine

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10. DELAWARE’S MARCH FOR GOLD AND/OR SILVER MINES

October approached and Delaware’s orders were for all men, wherever they were, to drop everything for his march into the mountains for the discovery of **gold/silver mines** [\[also view in ‘Original Text’ below\]](#)--this order was understood by both captains: Yeardley and Holcroft, commanders of the two forts built at Kecoughtan; the march was to commence from James City.

Simultaneous to this moment arrived a small ship called the “Dante” with aboard 12 men and one woman (**13 people**), very little provisions, 2 or 3 horses, and sundry items for the colony.

Given the constraint on provisions with having to measure such provisions, Captains Brewster, and Yeardley and 100 persons readied themselves for this march. However, much to everyone’s surprise, the march was hindered due to an attack from the Indians. The attack took place after the Indians offered food to those ready for the march—which resulted in a good amount of these hungry settlers being slain.

Revenge possessed in the hearts of the settlers which gave cause to kill some Indians and burn their houses. Because of this egregious act they were not interested in any discovery for gold/silver mines; they then spent 3 months doing not much.

--Original Text--

“His Lordfhip intendinge to fend up certain forces to march towardses the mountaines for the difcoverie of **gold or filver mines** at the end of October, fent his Patents to Captaine Yardley and Captaine Holcroft, commanders of thofe two

forts at Kicoughtan, wherein his Lordship gave order that they should be forthwith abandoned & the people with all speede to be brought to James Citie, there to prepare for his intended march.

At that time there arrived a small ship called the **daintie**, with **twelve men & one woman**, some little provision of victuall, two or three horses & some other flight necessaries for the Colony.

Soon after we set forward for our intended march, having for our leaders Captaine Edward Brewster & Captaine George Yeardley, being in number one hundred persons, furnished with all such necessary provisions, as the Colony at that time out of its poverty was able to provide. This designe was hindered by reason of the unfortunate loss of all our chiefe men skillfull in findinge out mines, who were treacherously slain by the Salvages (inviteinge them ashore to eat victuals which they wanted) even when the meate was in their mouthes, they careinge only to fill their bellies, forefaw not to prevent this danger which befell them.

This injury we revenged for the present (as we coude) by killinge some Indians and burninge many houses, but by reason of this disaster we proceeded not farther on our journey then the head of the River, where we spent about three months doinge little but induringe much;"

11. SIR DELAWARE TAKES SICK

Delaware showed strong signs of sickness; he knew to ease his sickness travel was needed. His health effected his decision to move to Jamestown and he reduced his troop size. About his sickness, he prepared to travel back to England, but before his leave, it was announced that Capt. Percy act as Deputy Governor in charge along with 3 months of provisions to sustain themselves.

They, like before, did not do much within the settlement because of the obvious moments of distraught. Emphasis had been placed on survival and defense for themselves.

At that time, they held plantations at Jamestown and Point Comfort which contained a small fort surrounded by a palisade fence, a store of provisions, a one-flight house, and the consequence of several thatch cabins burnt to the ground.

--Original Text--

"his Lordship was there in person for the most part of that time, but his disease of body growinge much upon him he resolved to retire to James Towne, givinge order that the fort which we had built there shoulde bee quitted and the troupe drawn downe, which accordingly was done. His Lordship then in regarde of his sickness was adviced to putt to Sea in his ship, the Delaware, to seeke remedie in some other parts for the health of his bodye. At his going he left Captaine George Percie Deputie Governor, the people (remaining under his command) provided for three months at a short allowance of victuals.

The calamities of these times would not any way permit workes of great importance to bee performed, fith that we did was as much as we coulde doe to live and defende our selves.

The Plantations helde at his Lordships departure were only James Towne and Pointe Comforte, where was a small Fort fenced with Pallifadoes, in it one flight howfe, a store and some few thatcht cabbins, which shortly after by casualtie was burnt with fire; some few great ordinance were slenderlye mounted at James Towne and Pointe Comfort."

Holcroft, commanders of those two forts at Kicoughtan, wherein his Lordship gave order that they should be forthwith abandoned & the people with all speede to be brought to James Citie, there to prepare for his intended march.

At that time there arrived a small ship called the daintie, with twelve men & one woman, some little provision of victuall, two or three horses & some other slight necessaries for the Collony. Soon after we sett forward for our intended march, havinge for our leaders Captaine Edwarde Brewster & Captaine George Yeardeley, being in number one hundred persons, furnished with all such necessary provisions, as the Collony at that time out of its poverty was able to provide. This designe was hindered by reason of the unfortunate losse of all our chiefe men skillfull in findinge out mines, who weare treacherously slaine by the Salvages (inviteinge them ahoare to eat victualls which they wanted) even when the meate was in their mouthes, they caringe only to fill their bellies, foresaw not to prevent this danger which befell them.

This injury we revenged for the present (as we coulde) by killinge some Indians and burninge many houses, but by reason of this disaster we proceeded not farther on our journey then the head of the River, where we spent about three months doinge little but induringe much; his Lordship was there in person for the most part of that time, but his disease of body growinge much upon him he resolved to retire to James Towne, givinge order that the fort which we had built there shoulde bee quitted and the troupe drawn downe, which accordingly was done. His Lordship then in regarde of his sickness was adviced to putt to Sea in his ship, the Delaware, to seeke remedie in some other parts for the health of his bodye. At his going he left Captaine George Percie Deputie Governor, the people (remaining under his command) provided for three months at a short allowance of victuals. The calamities of these times would not any way permit workes of great importance to bee performed, fith that we did was as much as we coulde doe to live and defende our selves.

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A fortnight after his Lordships departure arrived a small ship called the Hercules, with some thirty people and some provisions for them. The twelfth of May followinge arrived Sir Thomas Dale with three ships and three hundred persons, his provisions for them of such qualitie (for the most part) as hogges refused to eat, some whereof were sent backe to England to testifye the same, and that the rest was not better was justified upon oath before the Hon^{ble} the Lorde Chiefe Justice of the Common Pleas, at Guilde hall in London, by Sir Thos. Gates & two other gentlemen.

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12. SIR THOMAS DALE'S ARRIVAL – RUTHLESS ATROCITIES FOLLOW

After Delaware's departure fourteen nights past before another ship called "Hercules" arrived with about 30 people and their respective provisions. Shortly thereafter, Sir Dale arrived with 3 ships and 300 persons, their provisions, and hogs. This was a turn of events because several men were authorized to return to England, with Sir Gates and 2 gentlemen, to testify under oath to the Honorable Lord Chief Justice about the State of Affairs in the colony.

Sir Gates later arrived with 300 persons, 3 ships, 3 caravels and their respective provisions along with swine and 60 cows.

When Dale arrived, the colonist did not know what to expect; what he installed was stricter **martial laws**¹²⁶ [[also see 'Original Text' below](#)] which he published and sent to the colony before his arrival with the approval from Thomas Smith (by the hand of Mr. Starchey, then Secretary of the Colony), despite those previously used.

Following September (Michaelmas), Dale, along with 300 persons, made it up-river to Henrico Town to clear land for building settlements. To show the discipline planned, he "**oppressed his whole company**" [[view 'Original Text' below](#)] by implementing extraordinary labor schedules to accomplish his goals. His discipline also encompassed a **crew for night watch** [[view 'Original Text' below](#)].

From the lack of housing in the winter and the moments of continual hunger, harsh labor was insufferable; they worked so hard that they hardly had time to complain about the cold temperatures. They considered these conditions to be no better than starving, **hanging, burning, breaking upon the wheel and shootings to death**; some half-famished ran away to the Indians, but after their return were put to burned to death.

Other harsh actions were taken by Dale's orders: hangings for stealing and another cited to being chained to a tree for his death, while those who attempted to run away via a barge and shallop with intentions for the destination of England were **shot to death** [[view 'Original Text' below](#)], hanged, broken upon the wheel, whipped, not to mention a variety of other punishments and deliberately enslaved (placed in irons for a term of years). These witnesses state these actions took place daily.

From the present and unfortunate conditions many were afflicted by famine, living in holes in the ground, poor cabins, and **sickness disabled many from laboring**. Another was not having food for nutrition to labor. They were rationed 9 ounces of putrefied meal along with half a pint of oatmeal or peas per person per day. Due to continued **extreme slavery and misery** [[view 'Original Text' below](#)] for the space of 5-years, many attempted to breach the laws of the colony which led to their deaths and other punishments. Even the gentlemen, and down to the unruly chap, in the whole colony--here and Henrico--felt the wrath of these atrocities. Throughout the whole colony acts of drawing blood and cruelty prevailed.

There was no effective fortification against any imminent domestic foe other than a paling fence that surrounded the town that encompassed 4-acres. Also, the

houses built within this town did not last more than 5-years without continuous repairs.

Though they had intentions of building a brick church, they settled for using wood to build it in its agreed upon location.

Dale's intended works of building also took shape up in Henrico and its surroundings during his time but slacked before his departure that showed tendencies of ruin witnessed even by him.

Sir Gates is due credit for his direction of erecting buildings in Jamestown that have mainstay because of repairs. A framed bridge, the only one built decayed before the end of Smith's government.

To feed themselves better, since the whole colony felt the wrath of starvation, some petitioned Sir Gates to grant the self-sufficient efforts, viz., to use the local land for planting corn. His feedback however was not too. Sir Gates, the Governor, wanted the colony to rely only upon supplies from England which proved not to be reliable. Yet, it was proposed by Sir Gates and understood by all that if anyone could pay the yearly rent of 3 barrels of corn along with one month's work to the colony while employed in the general works and services of the colony, the desires of the noted petition would be granted. Hard conditions occurred within their situation while working in their respective **general services** [\[view the 'Original Text' below\]](#), which they considered the conditions as "**no waye better than slavery**" [\[view the 'Original Text' below\]](#).

Most of the time when Sirs: Gates and Dale governed; we were at war with the Indians. What came with this was a great loss of their men; Sir Dale avenged their deaths, and he persisted in executions and killing for their corn, burning their houses, and spoiling their wares.

In Kecoughtan, the two forts "Ft. Henry" and "Ft. Charles" were rebuilt, but they lacked enough fortification against any foe.

In summary, there were five-sets of ship supplies during the times governed by Sirs Gates and Dale; they were: 1) a small barque called the John & Francis that contained a few men with considerable few provisions, 2) the Treasurer, that delivered Capt. Argall along with 50 good men and helped to relieve the colony because of their employed skilled trades and other services, 3) the Elizabeth that contained 13 persons and little provisions, and 4) again, the Elizabeth with a load of provisions. Later, the Elizabeth was used to transport Sir Gates back to England, therefore, making it possible to leave Sir Dale in charge.

¹²⁶ [Moglen, Eben, "Lawes Divine, Morall & Martiall: The Occupation of Virginia," American Legal History," Columbia Law School, Fall 2005, pp. 9-53.](#) - "Articles, Lawes, and Orders, Divine, Politique, and Martiall for the Colony in Virginea: first established by Sir Thomas Gates Knight, Lieutenant Generall, the 24th of May 1610. exemplified and approved by the Right Honourable Sir Thomas West Knight, Lord Lawair, Lord Governour and Captaine Generall the 12th of June 1610. Againe exemplified and enlarged by Sir Thomas Dale Knight, Marshall, and Depuied Governrour, the 22nd of June 1611."

--Original Text--

"A fortnight after his Lordfliip's departure arrived a fmall fhip called the **Hercules**, with fome **thirty people** and fome provifions for them. The twelfe of May followeing arrived **Sir Thomas Dale** with three fhips and **three hundred perfons**, his provifions for them of fuch qualitie (for the moft part) as hogges refused to eat, fome whereof were fent backe to England to teftifie the fame, and that the reft was not better was juftified upon oath before the Honorable the Lorde Cheife Juftice of the Common Pleas, at Guilde hall in London, by Sir Thos. Gates & two other gentlemen.

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accordinge to the greedy defire of Sir Thomas Smith, prefendy employed the general Colony about the lading of thofe three fhips with fuch freight as the country then yealded, but a little before the fhips were readie to depart. Sir Thomas Gates arrived with three fliips and three carvills, with him three hundred perfons meanly provided with victualls for fuch a number. In this fleet, to our remembrance, arrived fixtie cowes and fome-fwine; it was his care to difpatch thofe fhipps and carvills freighted (as aforefaid) to the negle6l of workes of greater importance.

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At Michaellmas then next followinge, Sir Thomas Dale removed himfelf with three hundred perfons for the buildinge of Henrico Towne, where being landed he oppreffed his whole companye with fuch extraordinary labors by daye and watchinge by night, as maye seeme incredible to the eares of any who had not the experimentall triall thereof. Wante of houfes at firft landinge in the colde of winter, and pinchinge hunger continually bitinge, made thofe impofed labours moft infufferable, and the beft fruits and effects therof to be noe better then the slaughter of his Majesty's free fubjects by ftarveinge, hangeinge, burneing, breakinge upon the wheele and shootinge to deathe, fome (more than halfe famifhed) runninge to the Indians to gett reliefe beinge againe retorned were burnt to death. Some for stealinge to fatisfie their hunger were hanged, and one chained to a tree till he ftarved to death; others attemptinge to run awaye in a barge and a fhallow (all the Boates that were then in the Collonye) and therein to adventure their lives for their native countrye, beinge difcovered and prevented, were fhot to death, hanged and broken upon the wheele, beftides continuall whippings, extraordinary punishments, workinge as flaves in irons for terme of yeares (and that for petty offences) weare daily executed. Many famifhed in holes and other poore cabbins in the grounde, not refpected becaufe ficknes had difabled them for labour, nor was their fufficient for them that were more able to worke, our beft allowance beinge but nine ounces of corrupt and putrified meale and halfe a pinte

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Tiranus

Government the Collony continued in **extreame flavery and miferye** for the fpace of five yeares, in which time many, whole neceffities enforced the breach of thofe lawes by the ftrictnefs and feveritye therof, fuffered **death** and other punifhments. Divers gentlemen both there and at Henrico towne, and throughout the wholl Collonye (beinge great adventurers and no trendes or alliance to Sir Thomas Smith) weare feeling members of thofe generall calamities, as far forth as the meaneft fellow fent over.

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Fortification againft a foreign enemy there was none, only two or three peeces of ordnance mounted, and againft a domestic noe other but a pale inclofinge the Towne to the quantitie of foure acres, within which thofe buildings that weare erected, coulde not in any mans judgement, neither did ftande above five yeares and that not without continuall reparations; true it is that there was a Bricke Church intended to be built, but not foe much as the foundation therof ever finifhed, but we contentinge our felves with a church of wood anfwerable to thofe houfes. Many other workes of like nature weare by him donne at Henrico and the precincts therof, but fo flightly as before his departure hence, he himfelfe faw the ruine and defolation of moft of them.

Sir Thomas Gates likewise in his time erected fome buildinges in and about James Towne, which by continuall coft in repaireinge of them doe yet for the moft part in fome fort remaine.

A framed Bridge was alfoe then erected, which utterly decayed before the end of Sir Thomas Smith's government, that beinge the only bridge (any way foe to be called) that was ever in the country. At this time in all thefe labours, the miferye throughout the wholl Collony, in the fcarcitye of foode was equall; which penurious and harde kinde of liveinge, enforced and emboldened fome to petition to Sir Thomas Gates (then Governor) to grant them that favor that they might employe themfelves in hufbandry, that therby they and all others by plantinge of corne, might be better fed then thofe fupplies of victual which were fent from Englande woulde afforde to doe, which request of theirs was denied unleffe they woulde paye the yearlye rent of three barrells of corne and one monthes worke to the Collonye, although many of them had been employed in the generall workes and fervices of the Collony from the beginninge of the Plantation, which harde condition of Tenantfhip was then accepted rather then they woulde continue in thofe generall fervices and employments noe waye better then flavery. Moft part of the time that Sir Thomas Gates and Sir Thos. Dale governed we were at warre with the natives, fo that by them divers times were many of

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Sir Thomas Gates likewife in his time erected fome buildinges in and about James Towne, which by continuall coft in repaireinge of them doe yet for the moft part in fome fort remaine.

A framed Bridge was alfoe then erected, which utterly decayed before the end of Sir Thomas Smith's government, that being the only bridge (any way foe to be called) that was ever in the country.

At this "time in all thefe labours, the miferye throughout the wholl Collony, in the fcarcitye of foode was equall; which penurious and harde kinde of liveinge, enforced and emboldened fome to petition to Sir Thomas Gates (then Governor) to grant them that favor that they might employ themfelves in hufbandry, that therby they and all others by plantinge of corne, might be better fed then thofe fupplies of vifual which were fent from Englande woulde afforde to doe, which requeft of theirs was denied unleffe they woulde paye the yearlye rent of three barrels of corne and one monthe's worke to the Collonye, although many of them had been employed in the generall workes and fervices of the Collony from the beginninge of the Plantation, which harde condition of Tenantfhip was then accepted rather then they woulde continue in thofe **generall fervices** and employments **noe waye better then flavery**. Moft part of the time that Sir Thomas Gates and Sir Thos. Dale governed we were at warre with the natives, fo that by them divers times were many of our people flaine, whofe blood Sir Thomas Dale neglected not to revenge, by divers and fundry executions, in killinge many, cuttinge downe and takinge away their corne, burninge their houfes, fpoiling their weares, &c.*

In this time alfoe the two fortes, fort Henry and fort Charles, at Kicoughton, were againe erected with fuch buildings as were formerly expreffed, not fortified at all againft a forreine enemye, and againft the Indian that common order of a pale or pallifadoe.

The fupplies fent out of Englande while Sir Thos. Gates and Sir Thos. Dale governed were thefe; a fmall barque called the John and Francis, which brought few men and lefs viftual; the next a fmall fhip called the Sarah, with the like number of men and viftuall; the next fhip called the **Treforer**, wherein came Capt. Samuell Argoll, bringinge with him to the number of **fiftie good men**, which fhip and men were wholly employed in Trade and other fervices for relevinge of the Collonye; the next fhip, called the **Elizabeth**, with about **thirteene perfons**, for them little provifion; the next the fame Elizabeth came againe, with fome fmall

ftore of provifions only ; in her Sir Thos. Gates went for Englande, leavinge the government with Sir Thomas Dale.

* Their weares in which they take their fifh, which are certain enclofures made with reedes, and framed in the fafhion of a laborinth or maze, sett a fathome deepe in the water, with divers chambers or bedds, out of which the entangled fifh cannot returne or gett out, being once in.—Strachey, p. 68."

13. DEPARTURE OF SIR GATES – THE PROMISE OF ABSOLUTE FREEDOM FOR SOME ANCIENT PLANTERS AND EXECUTIONS THAT FOLLOWED

Before Gate's departure¹²⁷ (by instigation of Dale) a large promise was made to many Ancient Planters; the Ancient Planters were full of grief and asked for relief in their conditions from the treatment outlined above. With their unsettled minds in their foreheads, and their reminder that **most of them already served the colony 6 or 7 years in that general slavery** [[also view context in 'original text' below](#)], they confronted Gates for freedom. Gates and Dale **promised absolute freedom** [[also view noun phrase in 'original text' below](#)] upon the following conditions:

- Work **three more years** [[also view context in 'original text' below](#)] for their service to expire.
- They continue to build **Charles City and Hundred** [[also view context in 'original text' below](#)] with very little allowance of clothing and provisions provided; and
- After only for the 1st year, they promise 1 month and 1 day in the week from **May day** [[view in 'original text' below](#)] until harvest to get their maintenance out of the earth without any further help.

But it proved that Sir Dale's part of this deal didn't stand; also, they were not able to fulfill these conditions while fulfilling their other daily tasks to survive; therefore, to accomplish these conditions to purchase their absolute freedom was impossible.

Now, over time their state of affairs proved to be better conditions than others who continued to provide service in the common slavery.

Meanwhile, they built houses, repaired them over time until the massacre.

For fortification, overall, there were only 4 pieces of ordinance (cannons) mounted in case there posed a need for their defense.

Later they were situated at Charles Hundred. During another time, Dale found his way to journey to Pamunkey River to offer peace or other measures.

They returned to their habitations where they were subject to a small harvest that caused the idea of mutiny by certain individuals—**six individuals were later executed** [[view context in 'Original Text' below](#)].

They later received a small supply ship called the John and Francis that contained **20** persons with little provisions. What followed was the ship Treasurer with **20** persons with as little provisions. Those that came later were affected because of Dale's effect on attacking the Kiskiacks and Warrascoyacks impaling (fencing) some necks of land for defense, establishing more relief from counter attacks from the Indians.

¹²⁷ [Ballagh, p. 23](#)

--Original Text--

"A little before the departure of Sir Thomas Gates many of the ancient planters (by the infatigation of Sir Thomas Dale), upon the promise of an **absolute freedom** after three yeares more to be expired having **(most of them already served the Collonye fix or feaven yeares in that generall slavery)** were yet contented to worke in the buildinge of **Charles Citty and Hundred**, with very little allowance of clothinge and viſluall, and that only for the firſt yeare, being **promiſed** one moneth in the yeare, and one daye in the weeke from **Maye daye** till harveſt, to gett our maintenance out of the earth without any further helpe; which promiſe of Sir Thoſ. Dale was not performed, for out of that ſmall time which was allowed for our maintenance we were abridged of nere halfe, ſo that out of our daily taſkes we were forced to redeeme time wherein to labour for our ſuſtenance, therby miſerably to purchaſe our freedom.

Yet ſo fell it out that our State (by God's mercy) was afterwarde more happie then others who continued longer in the aforementioned ſlaverye; in which time we built ſuch houſes as before and in them lived with continual repairs, and buildinge new where the old failed, untill the maſſacre.

For matter of fortification in all this time, were only foure peeces of ordinance mounted for our defence againſt the natives.

Soone after we were feated at Charles Hundred, Sir Thomas Dales reſolved of a journey to Pamunkey River, there to make with the Salvages either a firme league of friendſhip or a preſent warre; they perceiving his intent inclined rather for peace (more for feare then love) which was then concluded betwixt them.

our people ſlaine, whoſe blood Sir Thomas Dale neglected not to revenge, by divers and fundry executions, in killinge many, cuttinge downe and takinge away their corne, burninge their houſes, ſpoiling their weares, &c.*

In this time alſoe the two fortes, fort Henry and fort Charles, at Kicoughton, were againe erected with ſuch buildings as were formerly expreſſed, not fortified at all againſt a forreine enemye, and againſt the Indian that common order of a pale or palliſade.

The ſupplies ſent out of Englande while Sir Thoſ. Gates and Sir Thoſ. Dale governed were theſe; a ſmall barque called the John and Francis, which brought few men and leſſe victual; the next a ſmall ſhip called the Sarah, with the like number of men and victual; the next ſhip called the Treſorer, wherein came Capt. Samuell Argoll, bringinge with him to the number of fiftie good men, which ſhip and men were wholly employed in Trade and other ſervices for relievinge of the Collonye; the next ſhip, called the Elizabeth, with about thirteene perſons, for them little proviſion; the next the ſame Elizabeth came againe, with ſome ſmall ſtore of proviſions only; in her Sir Thoſ. Gates went for Englande, leavinge the government with Sir Thomas Dale.

A little before the departure of Sir Thomas Gates many of the ancient planters (by the infatigation of Sir Thomas Dale), upon the promiſe of an **absolute freedom** after three yeares more to be expired (havinge moſt of them already ſerved the Collonye fix or feaven yeares in that generall ſlavery) were yet contented to worke in the buildinge of Charles Citty and Hundred, with very little allowance of clothinge and victuall, and that only for the firſt yeare, being promiſed one moneth in the yeare, and one daye in the weeke from Maye daye till harveſt, to gett our maintenance out of the earth without any further helpe; which promiſe of Sir Thoſ. Dale was not performed, for out of that ſmall time which was allowed for our maintenance we were abridged of nere halfe, ſo that out of our daily taſkes we were forced to redeeme time wherein to labour for our ſuſtenance, therby miſerably to purchaſe our freedom. Yet ſo fell it out that our State (by God's mercy) was afterwarde more happie then others who continued longer in the aforementioned ſlaverye; in which time we built ſuch houſes as before and in them lived with continual repairs, and buildinge new where the old failed, untill the maſſacre.

For matter of fortification in all this time, were only foure peeces of ordinance mounted for our defence againſt the natives. Soone after we were feated at Charles Hundred, Sir Thomas Dales reſolved of a journey to Pamunkey River, there to make with the Salvages either a firme league of friendſhip or a preſent warre; they perceiving his intent inclined rather for peace (more for feare then love) which was then

*Theſe weares in which they take their fill, which are certain encloſures made with reedes, and framed in the faſhion of a labyrinth or maze, ſett a farthome deepe in the water, with divers chambers or bedds, out of which the entangled ſilt cannot returne or gett out, being once in.—Strachey, p. 68.

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That donne we returned to our habitations, where great want and scarcitie, oppressed us, that continuinge and increafinge, (our firft harveft not yet being ripe) caufed in many an intended mutinye, which beinge, by God's mercy, difcovered, the prime a6lors were duly examined and convicted, wherof **fixe beinge adjudged and condemned were executed.**

After this, arrived for fupply a fmall fhip called the **John and Francis**, with about **twenty perfons** and little or noe provifions for them. The next fhip, called the **Treforer**, arived heere with the number of **twenty perfons** and as little provifions as the former, in which fhip after many other defignes were effe6led by Sir Thos. Dale, as makinge fpoile of the Kefchiacks* and Warifcoyacks, impaling fome necks of Lande, for defence againft the Salvadges, and in fifhing for our reliefe, &c.,”

14. THE DEPARTURE OF SIR DALE

It was now time for Dale to depart (April 1616) as Yeardley received his moment to take charge. During his time peace endured and prosperity slowly loomed in terms of plenty for them. Yet what remained constant was the fact that those who were employed in the [general services](#) remained as Dale left them.

September (Michaelmas) another small ship arrived called the Susan; her unloading comprised the 1st shipment magazine of necessary provisions of clothing much to their need. The dynamic of trade occurred between this store magazine and them because they mastered the growth of tobacco which was used for trade for clothing.

For the new year, the Chickahominy Indians skirmished with them, and in spite of this they put in place again the demands sought earlier that Dale applied upon them; these demands positioned them to a bushel of corn for every bowman in return for one piece of copper and an iron tomahawk.

--Original Text--

"he departed from Virginia, and left the Government to Captain George Yardley, under whom the Collony lived in peace and beft plentye that ever it had till that time, yet moft part of the people for that yeare of his Government continued in the generall fervices followinge their labors as Sir Thos. Dale left them by order.

At Michaelmas followinge arrived a fmall fhip called the Sufan, her lading (beinge the firft Magazin) confittinge of fome neceffarye provifions of clothinge, as our wants required, which goods were fould by Sir Thos. Smith's factor, as we fuppofe, for a fufficient profit, exchanginge with us their commodities for our Tobacco.

At Chriftmas then followinge, juft occafion beinge given by the

Indians of Chiquohomini in many and feverall kindes of abufes, and in deridinge of our demandes, wherunto they had formerly agreed and conditioned with Sir Thomas Dale to paye us yearlye tribute, viz: a bufhell of corne for every Boweman, for which, by agreement, we were to give to each man one peece of copper and one iron tomahawke, and to the eight chiefe men each a fuit of redd cloth, which clothes and truckinge ftuffe we eftemed of more worth then their corne."

concluded betwixt them. That donne we returned to our habitations, where great want and fcarcitye, oppreffed us, that continuinge and increafinge, (our firft harveft not yet being ripe) caufed in many an intended mutinye, which beinge, by God's mercy, difcovered, the prime actors were duly examined and convicted, wherof fixe beinge adjudged and condemned were executed.

After this, arrived for fupply a fmall fhip called the John and Francis, with about twenty perfons and little or noe provifions for them. The next fhip, called the Treforer, arrived heere with the number of twenty perfons and as little provifions as the former, in which fhip after many other defignes were effected by Sir Thos. Dale, as makinge fpoile of the Ketchiacks* and Warifcoyacks, impalinge fome necks of Lande, for defence againft the Salvadges, and in fifhing for our reliefe, &c., he departed from Virginia, and left the Government to Captain George Yardley, under whom the Collony lived in peace and beft plentye that ever it had till that time, yet moft part of the people for that yeare of his Government continued in the generall fervices followinge their labors as Sir Thos. Dale left them by order.

At Michaelmas followinge arrived a fmall fhip called the Sufan, her lading (beinge the firft Magazin) confittinge of fome neceffarye provifions of clothinge, as our wants required, which goods were fould by Sir Thos. Smith's factor, as we fuppofe, for a fufficient profit, exchanginge with us their commodities for our Tobacco.

At Chriftmas then followinge, juft occafion beinge given by the Indians of Chiquohomini in many and feverall kindes of abufes, and in deridinge of our demandes, wherunto they had formerly agreed and conditioned with Sir Thomas Dale to paye us yearlye tribute, viz: a bufhell of corne for every Boweman, for which, by agreement, we were to give to each man one peece of copper and one iron tomahawke, and to the eight chiefe men each a fuit of redd cloth, which clothes and truckinge ftuffe we eftemed of more worth then their corne. Thefe and the like groffe abufes moved our Governor, Captaine George Yeardeley, to levye a company of men, to the number of eighty-four, to bee revenged upon thofe contemptuous Indians, which he, accordinge to his defire, fully executed, and returned home with the fpoile of them; concludinge, before his departure from them, a more firme league in appearance than formerly was, for that it continued unviolated almoft the fpace of two yeares; our people freely travelinge from Town to Towne (both men, women and children) without any armes, and were by the Salvadges lodged in their houfes, every way kindly intreated and noe way molefted.

In March followinge, our three yeares' time beinge expired, as it was our due, we of Charles Hundred demanded our long defired free-

* "Kiklack (now Chesapeake—pronounced Cheestecake) on Smith's map is located on the south side of the Pamunck (now York) river about the site of Yorktown.—See Campbell, p. 66.

For Warifcoyack see note pp. 48, 49.

15. SIR YEARDLEY WAS LEFT IN CHARGE AND GRANTED CERTAIN ANCIENT PLANTERS/FARMERS FREEDOM

When Yeardley was in charge ... from the offensive measures taken by Indians, Yeardley (and 84 of his men) arbitrarily took revenge upon such Indians and returned home with the spoils.

For at least 2 years, they traded freely among themselves without any conflict to the point of traveling freely from town to town (men, woman & children) without any conflict or without having to carry arms of any kind.

In March, under the rule of Yeardley, some --no description of how many-- Ancient Farmers, after 3 years, [\[also view context in 'Original Text' below\]](#) of the common and general servitude conditions expired; it was due from a promise issued by Gates & Dale. They received from **Yeardley**, this good sign of **freedom** [\[also view noun below in 'Original Text'\]](#), which brought great joy to their minds; they were staying at Charles Hundred.

For the most part the colonists remained in the former servitude that Sir Dale ascribed them to perform service, which consisted of Ancient Farmers and others.

Those who received their **freedom** were beyond themselves for praise especially towards their thanks towards God; and what followed was a plentiful harvest for them.

--Original Text--

"Thefe and the like groffe abufes moved our Governor, Captaine* George Yeardley, to levye a company of men, to the number of eighty-four, to bee revenged uppon thofe contemptuous Indians, which he, accordinge to his defire, fully executed, and returned home with the fpoile of them; concludinge, before his departure from them, a more firme league in appearance than formerly was, for that it continued unviolated almoft the fpace of two yeares; our people freely travelinge from Town to Towne (both men, women and children) without any armes, and were by the Salvadges lodged in their houfes, every way kindly intreated and noe way molefted.

In March followinge, our three yeares' time beinge expired, as it was our due, we gf Charles Hundred demanded our long defired **freedome** from that common and generall fervitude; unto which requeft Captaine George Yeardley, freely and willingly affented, to our great joy and comfort.

Yet remained the moft part of the Collony in the former fervitude ; part of whom were farmers, the reft employed in fuch workes as Sir Thomas Dale gave order for before his departure.

We that were freed, with our humble thanks to God, fell cheerfully to our perticular labours, wherby to our great comfort, through his bleffmge, we reaped a plentifull harveft.

* Kiftiack (now Chescake—pronounced Cheesecake) on Smith's map is located on the south side of the Pamunck (now York) river about the site of Yorktown.— See Campbell, p. 66.
For Wariscoyack see note pp. 48, 49.”

16. ARRIVAL OF CAPTAIN ARGALL AS GOVERNOR

Capt. Argall arrived again, this time in May, announcing his commission to be Governor. The individuals (100 persons and very little provisions) accompanied him were partly from private adventurers and partly at the charge of the VCL.

He gathered that the Colony showed itself self-sustaining with the granary and plenty of corn at Charles Hundred from the rents paid by the farmers. Argall then took actions for possession.

While he affronted the colony by possessing its food supply, Argall added on more restrictions associated with the use of munitions; he took it to the heights of declaring a **proclamation** [\[view 'Original Text' below\]](#) about wasting or shooting away of gun powder. Punishment focused on the loss of fresh corn grown. The Indians learned of the colonists' restraints and it spurred the Indians to attack, assault and kill the colonists again.

During his time in the colony Argall made it possible for no one to change their status above the common service as mentioned, because he made a person's freedom impossible due to extraordinary payment.

Several ships ensued in the order of the George, the Neptune, and the Treasurer. The George represented itself to be private adventurers that housed very little provisions that made itself dependent upon the Ancient Planters—had it not been for the Ancient Planters, they would have starved. As for the Neptune and the Treasurer, they arrived in August at the charge of Sir Delaware with whom they were considered noble associates and private Adventurers.

With this newly arrived crew came a pestilent disease called the Bloody Flux (Dysentery) which affected most of the Colony.

During January, two more ships arrived called William & Thomas and the Guest. The Guest was sponsored by the Society of Martin's Hundred.

April came, and the ship Eleanor arrived, but we were not familiar with who sponsored her. This is the same ship Capt. Argall used to travel back to England.

In all of what has been said from the outside about this Colony for this 1st 12 years under the Smith Government:

- The colony failed to flourish.
- Great miseries and calamities were endured.
- Very few works of significance.
- He should be justly charged for such measures as the primary author for his intended neglect.
- Also let it be known that he is responsible for hindering relief efforts sort by the destitute colonists who attempted to send letters of complaint.
- Argall consistently expressed that the destitute colonists were in abundance of all things to prevent aid from abroad; and

- He intercepted correspondence between such colonists and their friends in England using the Governors to do so.

Should any correspondence be detected giving any truth to the State of Affairs of the Colony, the colonist would face punishment; moreover, no one was given a pass to travel back to England.

There were several who procured passes from the [VCL](#) by private direction.

Also, they witnessed Dale confronting Capt. Newport to hang him from assumed protestations about bad mouthing Sir Thomas Smith (Treasurer) alluding to colonists having to feed upon trees.

--Original Text--

"In May followinge arived **Captaine Samuella Argoll** with commiffion to be Governor. He brought with him to the number of a **hundred perfons**, partly at the charge of the Company and partly at the charge of private adventurers; with them was brought a very little provifion for that number.

At his arrival heere he founde the Collony in all parts well ftored with corne, and at Charles Hundred a granery well furnifhed by rentes lately raifed and received from the farmers, which corne he tooke poffeffion of but how it was employed himfelfe can beft give an account.

Whileft he governed, the Collony was flenderly provided of munition, wherby a **ftri6l proclamation** was made for refraint of waftinge or fhooting

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dome from that common and generall fervitude; unto which request Captaine George Ycardley, freely and willingly affented, to our great joy and comfort. Yet remained the moft part of the Collony in the former fervitude; part of whom were farmers, the reft employed in fuch workes as Sir Thomas Dale gave order for before his departure.

We that were freed, with our humble thanks to God, fell cheerefully to our perticular labours, wherby to our great comfort, through his bleffinge, we reaped a plentifull harveft.

In May followinge arived Captaine Samuella Argoll with commiffion to be Governor. He brought with him to the number of a hundred perfons, partly at the charge of the Company and partly at the charge of private adventurers; with them was brought a very little provifion for that number. At his arrival heere he founde the Collony in all parts well ftored with corne, and at Charles Hundred a granery well furnifhed by rentes lately raifed and received from the farmers, which corne he tooke poffeffion of, but how it was employed himfelfe can beft give an account. Whileft he governed, the Collony was flenderly provided of munition, wherby a ftri6t proclamation was made for refraint of waftinge or fhooting away of powder, under paine of great punifhment; which forbiddinge to fhoot at all in our peeces caufed the loffe of much of oure corne then growinge uppon the ground; the Indians perceivinge our forbearance to fhoot (as formerly) concluded thereupon that our peeces were, as they faide, ficke and not to be ufed; uppon this, not longe after they were bould to prefume to affault fome of our people, whom they flew, therein breakinge that league, which before was fo fairly kept.

Duringe his time of Government moft of the people of the Collony remained (as formerly) in the common fervice, their freedome not beinge to be obtained without extraordinary payement.

The next fhip that arrived heere was the George, fett forth, as we fupofe, at the charge of private adventurers, but came foe meanly provided with victuall, that had not we, the old Planters, relieved them moft of them had been ftarved. The next fhips, called the Neptune and Treafurer, arrived in Auguft followinge, fet out at the charge of the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Lavare, his noble affociates, and fome other private adventurers. The people w^{ch} arrived were foe poorely victualled that had they not been diftributed amongft the old Planters they muft for want have perifhed; with them was brought a moft peftilent difeafe (called the Bloody flux) which infected all moft all the whole Collonye. That difeafe, notwithstanding all our former afflictions, was never knowne before amongft us.

The next fupply weare two fhips called the William & Thomas and the Guift, which arrived in Januarie; the Guift beinge fett forth at the charge of the Societie of Martin's Hundred, the other by the Magazin and fome private adventurers.

The next, a fmall fhip called the Elinor (fett forth at whofe charge

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away of powder, under paine of great punishment; which forbiddinge to shoot at all in our peeces caused the losse of much of our corne then growinge upon the ground; the Indians perceivinge our forbearance to shoote (as formerly) concluded thereupon that our peeces were, as they faide, ficke and not to be used; upon this, not longe after they were boulded to presume to assault some of our people, whom they flew, therein breakinge that league, which before was fairly kept. Duringe his time of Government most of the people of the Collony remained (as formerly) in the common service, their freedome not beinge to be obtained without extraordinary payement.

The next ship that arrived heere was the George, sent forth, as we suppose, at the charge of private adventurers, but came for meane provided with victuall, that had not we, the old Planters, relieved them most of them had been starved. The next ships, called the Neptune and Treasurer, arrived in August followinge, sent out at the charge of the Right Honorable the Lord Laware, his noble associates, and some other private adventurers. The people who arrived were for poorely victualled that had they not been distributed amongst the old Planters they must for want have perished; with them was brought a most pestilent disease (called the Bloody flux) which infected all most all the whole Collonye. That disease, notwithstanding all our former afflictions, was never knowne before amongst us.

The next supply were two ships called the William & Thomas and the Gift, which arrived in Januarie; the Gift beinge sent forth at the charge of the Societie of Martin's Hundred, the other by the Magazin and some private adventurers.

The next, a small ship called the Elinor (sent forth at whose charge we know not), arrived heere in Aprill after, and in her Capt. Samuel Argoll, leaving his Government, shipped himselfe for Englande. Whatsoever else befell in the time of his Government we omit to relate, much beinge, upon our oathes, already sufficiently examined and our answers sent for Englande.

By all which hath heertofore beene faide concerninge this Collony, from the infancie therof and untill the expiration of Sir Thomas Smith's government, may eafily be perceived and plainly underftood what juft caufe he or any els have to boaft of the flourifhing eftate of thofe times, wherein fo great miferies and callamities were indured, and foe few workes of moment or importance performed, himfelfe beinge juftly to be charged as a prime author therof, by his neglect of providinge and alloweinge better meanes to proceede in fo great a worke, and in hindering very many of our frendes from fendinge much releife and meanes who beinge earnestly folicted from hence by our letters—wherin we

lamentable complained unto them—have often befought Sir Thomas Smith that they might have leave to fupplie us at their owne charge both with provifion of vi61;uall and all other neceffaries, wherein he utterlie denied them fo to doe, proteftinge to them that we were in noe want at all, but that we exceeded in abundance and plentie of all things, fo that therby our frendes were moved both to defill from fendinge and to doubt the truth of our letters, moft part of which weare by him ufually intercepted and kept backe; farther giveinge order by his directions to the Governor heere, that all men's letters fhould be fearched at the goinge away of fhips, and if in anye of them weare founde that the true eftate of the Collony was declared, they were prefented to the Governor and the indighters of them feverely punifhed; by which meanes noe man durft make any true relation to his frendes of his owne or the Collonye's true eftate; neither was it permitted to anye to have paffe to goe home, but by force were kept heere and employed as we have faide (fave fome few), one of whom received his paffe from the Kinge, and that clofely

we know not), arived heere in Aprill after, and in her Capt. Samuell argoll, leaving his Government, fhipt himfelfe for Englande. Whatfoever els befell in the time of his Government we omit to relate, much beinge, uppon our oathes, alreadie fufficiently examined and our answers fent for Englande.

By all which hath heertofore beene faide concerninge this Collony, from the infancie therof and untill the expiration of Sir Thomas Smith's government, may eafily be perceived and plainly underftood what juft caufe he or any els have to boaft of the flourifhing eftate of thofe times, wherein fo great miferies and callamities were indured, and foe few workes of moment or importance performed, himfelfe beinge juftly to be charged as a prime author therof, by his neglect of providinge and alloweinge better meanes to proceede in fo great a worke, and in hindering very many of our frendes from fendinge much releife and meanes who beinge earnestly folicted from hence by our letters—wherin we lamentable complained unto them—have often befought Sir Thomas Smith that they might have leave to fupplie us at their owne charge both with provifion of victuall and all other neceffaries, wherein he utterlie denied them fo to doe, proteftinge to them that we were in noe want at all, but that we exceeded in abundance and plentie of all things, fo that therby our frendes were moved both to defill from fendinge and to doubt the truth of our letters, moft part of which weare by him ufually intercepted and kept backe; farther giveinge order by his directions to the Governor heere, that all men's letters fhould be fearched at the goinge away of fhips, and if in anye of them weare founde that the true eftate of the Collony was declared, they were prefented to the Governor and the indighters of them feverely punifhed; by which meanes noe man durft make any true relation to his frendes of his owne or the Collonye's true eftate; neither was it permitted to anye to have paffe to goe home, but by force were kept heere and employed as we have faide (fave fome few), one of whom received his paffe from the Kinge, and that clofely made up in a garter, leaft it fhould have been feized uppon and he kept heere notwithstandinge. Thofe whom their frendes procured their paffe in open courte from the Companye were, by private dircction, nevertheleffe made ftaye of, others procuringe private letters having been lett goe.

We muft alfoe noat heere, that Sir Thos. Dale, at his arrivall finding himfelf deluded by the aforefaid protestations, pulled Capt. Newport by the beard, and threatninge to hange him, for that he affirmed Sir Thos. Smith's relation to be true, demandinge of him whether it weare meant that the people heere in Virginia fhoulde feed uppon trees.

Soe may we heere conclude, as fome have concluded for him, to what great growth of perfection (with the expence of that feaventie thoufand poundes) the Plantation was advanced in the time of his 12 years' government, but whether, as it is faide, he be to be praifed

made up in a garter, leaft it fhould have been feized uppon and he kept heere notwithftandinge. Thofe whom their frendes procured their paffe in open courte from the Companye were, by private direction, nevertheleffe made ftaye of, others procuringe private letters having been lett goe.

We muft alfoe noat heere, that Sir Thos. Dale, at his arivall finding himfelf deluded by the aforefaid protestations, pulled Capt. Newport by the beard, and threatninge to hange him, for that he affirmed Sir Thos. Smith's relation to be true, demandinge of him whether it weare meant that the people heere in Virginia fhoulde feed Uppon trees."

17. THE DESIRE OF THE ANCIENT FARMERS FOR YOU, THE READER, TO TEST YOUR MORAL COMPASS ABOUT THESE 12 YEARS AND WHAT SIR GEORGE YEARDLEY FOUND

Let it be left to **censure** [[also view 'Original Text' below](#)], to determine whether this 1st English Colony was run morally and properly for 12 years, by Sir Thomas Smith, with the use of 70,000 pounds, bearing in mind integrity and judgment for the posterity of the colony.

Once Sir Yeardley arrived, after 12 years of Smith's Government, he found the colony in the following situation:

- for protection against the foreign enemy there was none, and
- only two demy culverins (canons) mounted upon rotten carriages placed within James City.

Concerning **Charles Hundred**, well known to have been built by Dale, there were two demy culverins and one sacred fortification built to prevent a domestic enemy, and he founded forts, built towns and plantations such as, James City, Henrico, Charles City and Hundred, Shirley Hundred, Arrahatock, Martin Brandon and Kecoughtan with the sights of them poorly housed and ill fortified.

James City's houses, built by Gates during his time, understood to be his with additions of a 50 ft. by 20 ft. wooden church to it during Argall's time.

There was no exception at Paspahugh where sight houses were built; the same for Henrico as there were two or three old houses, a ruined church along with other ruined buildings, at Coxen Dale, the Main and Arrahatock there yielded one house, and at Charles City therein 6 decayed houses existed.

As for people alive, there were **about 400** [[also view 'Original Text' below](#)] who showed a great need of corn, the need for cattle, swine, poultry and other necessities for nourishment.

With regards to water vessels, there was only one frigate understood to have ties to the Sommer Islands, a shallop constructed during Dale's time, one boat constructed in Argall's time and two small boats belonging to private individuals. Also, there was very little munition for use. As for authorized ministers there were only 3 with 2 others who never received their orders.

The only staple to the benefit of the colonists was tobacco. Yeardley found the Indians inhospitable for terms, much less those for accepting consideration for being subjects of King James as they did not show any interest in the title given them as subjects. Nor were they interested in mutual respect or correspondence, the sustenance of the agreed upon yearly allotment of corn. They showed respect and fear after the receipt of wielding from the sword actions towards trade.

As witnesses, we take issue with Thomas Smith and his cohorts in stating that the past 12 years was a flourishing plantation in Virginia for the colony. **It only**

evolved into a growth of perfection with the arrival of Yeardley in 1619 AD. In our judgements this 12-year colony was constantly in a poor state.

The whole 12 years expired.

--Original Text--

Soe may we heere conclude, as some have concluded for him, to what great growth of perfection (with the expence of that feaventie thousand poundes) the Plantation was advanced in the time of his 12 years' government, but whether, as it is faide, he be to be praied for the managaing of these affaires, with much unanimity, moderation, integritie and judgment, we leave it to cenfure.

At the end of this twelve yeares arived Sir George Yeardley to be Gov" and founde the Collony in this eftate and thus furnished, vizt: For fortification against a forreign ennemie there was none at all; two demy culverin only were mounted uppon rotten carriages and placed within James Citty, fitter to shoot downe our houfes then to offend an ennemie.

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Colonial Records of Virginia.

for the managaing of these affaires, with much unanimity, moderation, integritie and judgment, we leave it to cenfure.

At the end of this twelve yeares arived Sir George Yeardley to be Govt and founde the Collony in this eftate and thus furnished, vizt: For fortification against a forreign ennemie there was none at all; two demy culverin only were mounted uppon rotten carriages and placed within James Citty, fitter to shoot downe our houfes then to offend an ennemie. At Charles Hundred, which were mounted by Sir Thos. Dale, two demy culverin and one sacre; fortifications against a domestique enimie very mean. For Forts, Towns and Plantations he founde these: James Citty, Henrico, Charles Citty and Hundred, Shirley Hundred, Arrahattock, Martin Brandon and Kicoughton, all w^{ch} were but poorely houfed and as ill fortified; for in James Citty were only those houfes that Sir Thom. Gates built in the time of his government, with one wherein the Gov^r allwayes dwelt, an addition beinge made therto in the time of Captaine Sam^l Argoll, and a church, built, wholly at the charge of the inhabitants of that citie, of Timber, beinge fifty foote in length and twenty foot in breadth; at Paspahayes alsoe were some few slight houfes built; at Henrico, two or three old howses, a poore ruinated church with some few poore buildings in the Island; Coxen Dale and the Maine and att Arrahattocke one house, at Charles Citty fixe howses much decayed, and, that we may not be too tedious, as these, soe were the rest of the places furnisht.

For people then alive about the number of foure hundred, very many of them in want of corne, utterlie destitute of cattle, fwine, Poultry and other Provisions to nourish them.

For Barques, Pinnaces, Shallops, Barges and Boates he founde only one olde Frigott, which belonged to the Sommer Islandes, one olde Shallopp built in Sir Thos. Dale's time, one boat built in Sir Sam^l Argoll's time, with two small boates belonginge to private men. For munition a very small quantitye, the most part thereof beinge very bad and of little use. For ministers to instruct the people he founde only three authorized, two others who never received their orders.

For staple commodities at his arrivall he founde none afoot save only Tobacco. The natives he founde uppon doubtfull termes, neither did we ever perceive that at any time they voluntarilie yealded themselves subjects or servants to our Gracious Sovereigne, neither that ever they tooke any pride in that title, nor paide they at any time any yearly contribution of corne for the sustentation of the Collony, nor could we at any time keepe them in such goode respect or correspondencie that they and we did become mutuallie helpfull or profitable, each to other, but to the contrary, whatsoever at any time was done uppon them proceeded from fear without love, for such help as we have had from them have been procured by sworde or trade. And heere can we noe way approve of that which hath lately beene faide in the behalfe of Sir Thos. Smith, by some of his new frendes, that a flourish-

Copy document courtesy of
University of Pittsburgh Library System, page 80

At Charles Hundred, which were mounted by Sir Thos. Dale, two demy culverin and one facre; fortifications againft a domestique enimie very mean. For Forts, Towns and Plantations he founde thefe: James Citty, Henrico, Charles Citty and Hundred, Shirley Hundred, Arrahattock, Martin Brandon and Kicoughton, all who were but poorely houfed and as ill fortified; for in James Citty were only thofe houfes that Sir Thom. Gates built in the time of his government, with one wherin the Governor allwayes dwelt, an addition beinge made therto in the time of Captaine Samuel Argoll, and a church, built, wholly at the charge of the inhabitants of that citty, of Timber, beinge fifty foote in length and twenty foot in breadth; at Pafpahayes alfoe weare fome few flight houfes built; at Henrico, two or three old howfes, a poore ruinated church with fome few poore buildings in the Ifland; Coxen Dale and the Maine and att Arrahattocke one houfe, at Charles Citty fixe howfes much decayed, and, that we may not be too tedious, as thefe, foe were the reft of the places furnifht.

For people then alive about the number of **four hundred**, very many of them in want of corne, utterlie deftitute of cattle, fwine, Poultrye and other Provifions to nourifh them.

For Barques, Pinnaces, Shallops, Barges and Boates he founde only one olde Frigott, which belonged to the Sommer Iflandes, one olde Shallopp built in Sir Thos. Dale's time, one boat built in Sir Sam'l Argoll's time, with two fmall boates belonginge to private men. For munition a very fmall quantitye, the moft part thereof beinge very bad and of little ufe. For minifters to inftru6l the people he founde only three authorized, two others who never received their orders.

For ftaple commodities at his arrivall he founde none afoot fave only Tobacco. The natives he founde uppon doubtfull termes, neither did we ever perceive that at any time they voluntarilie yealded themfelves fubjects or fervants to our Gracious Sovereigne, neither that ever they tooke any pride in that title, nor paide they at any time any yearly contribution of corne for the fufftentation of the Collony, nor could we at any time keepe them in fuch goode refpect or correpondencie that they and we did become mutuallie helpfull or proffitable, each to other, but to the contrary, whatfoever at any time was done uppon them proceeded from fear without love, for fuch help as we have had from them have been procured by fworde or trade.

And heere can we noe way approve of that which hath lately beene faide in the behalfe of Sir Thos. Smith, by fome of his new frendes, that a flourifhing plantation in Virginia, erected in the time of his 12 yeares government, hath fince been diftroyed through the ignorance of fucceedinge Governors heere, for that by what we have already faide all the worlde may judge in what a flourifhing eftate it was, and to what growth of perfection it was advanced, at the arivall of Sir Geo. Yeardley to be Governor here, it beinge then in our judgements, that were members of the colony, in a poore eftate.

The whole 12 yeares expired."

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The whole 12 yeares expired.

Aprill, 1619.—Arived Sir Geo. Yeardley, bringing certain commiffions and instructions from the Company for the better eftablifhing of a Commonwealth heere, wherein order was taken for the removing of all thofe grievances which formerly were fuffred and manifested the fame by publishinge a Proclamation that all thofe that were refident heere before the departure of Sir Thos. Dale fhould be freed and acquitted from fuch publique fervices and labours which formerly they fuffered, and that thofe cruell lawes by which we had fce longe been governed were now abrogated, and that we were now to be governed by thofe free lawes which his Ma^y's fubjects live under in Englande. And farther that free libertie was given to all men to make choice of their dividents of lande and, as their abilities and meanes w^d permit, to poffeffe and plant upon them. And that they might have a hande in the governinge of themselves, it was granted that a general affembly fhould be helde yearly once, wherat were to be prefent the Gov^r and Counfell with two Burgefles from each Plantation freely to be elected by the inhabitants thereof; this affembly to have power to make and ordaine whatfoever lawes and orders fhould by them be thought good and profittable for our fubfiftance. The effect of which proceedinge gave fuch encouragement to every perfon heere that all of them followed their peticular labours with fingular alacrity and induftry, fce that, through the bleffing of God upon our willinge labors, within the fpace of three yeares, our countrye flourifhed with many new erected Plantations, from the head of the River to Kicoughtan, beautifull and pleafant to the fpectators, and comfortable for the releife and fuccor of all fuch as by occafion did travaile by land or by water; every man givinge free entertainment, both to frendes or others. The plenty of thefe times likewise was fuch that all men generally were fufficiently furnifhed with corne, and many alfoe had plenty of cattie, fwine, poultry and other good provifions to nourifh them. Monethly courtes were held in every precinct to doe juftice in redreffing of all fmall and petty matters, others of more confequence beinge referred to the Gov^r, Counfell and Generall Affemblic. Now alfoe were begunne and fett a footc the erecting of Iron Workes, plantinge of vines and mulberrie trees for the nourifhing of filke wormes; a trial made for filke graffe tillage for Englifh graine, gardeninge, and the like, which gave great hopes of prefent and future plenty in their feveral peticulars,

APPENDIX II

BROADSIDES/ARTICLES/PAMPHLET

The essence of these 5 BroadSides/Articles and Pamphlet were to discredit the messengers and the bad news about the Virginia Colony as total untruths, **place a strong emphasis upon recruiting new artificers (craftsmen, etc.) for the colony**, and subtly leave the impression that a system for indentured servitude was already in practice for prospective artificers without providing any notion towards promoting a term of servitude for them; yet it also let everyone know that if they were not of good character, they were not invited to register.

ITEM # 1, (BROADSIDE/ARTICLE) PUBLISHED BY THE VCL IN FEBRUARY/MARCH 1609

248 PERIOD II. JANUARY, 1609–NOVEMBER, 1609.

LXX. BROADSIDE CONCERNING VIRGINIA.

*GENERAL ARCHIVES OF SIMANCAS. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
VOLUME 2587, FOLIOS 10, 11.*

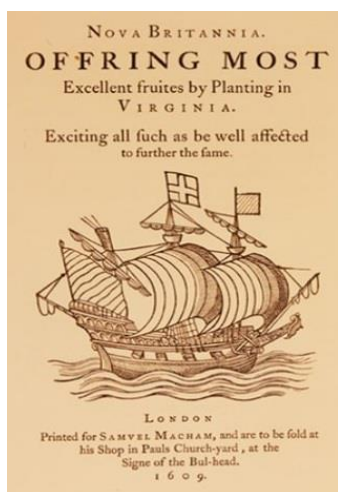
Copy of a document on the cover of which is said: "To be sent to H. M. the King." Inclosed in the letter of Don Pedro de Zuñiga, dated March 5 (February 23) 1609.

"Concerning the Plantation of Virginia New Britain.

"In as much as it may please God, for the better strengthening of the Colony of Virginia, it has been determined by many noble persons, Counts, Barons, Knights, Merchants and others, to make a voyage there very speedily as is necessary, and in order that so honorable a voyage and a work so pleasing to God, and of such great usefulness for this Commonwealth in many respects, may find support and be prospered by all necessary ways and means, in which voyage many noble and generous persons have resolved to go themselves, and are already preparing and making ready to that effect. — Therefore, for the same purpose this paper has been made public, so that it may be generally known to all workmen of whatever craft they may be, blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers, shipwrights, turners and such as know how to plant vineyards, hunters, fishermen, and all who work in any kind of metal, men who make bricks, architects, bakers, weavers, shoemakers, sawyers and those who spin wool and all others, men as well as women, who have any occupation, who wish to go out in this voyage for colonizing the country with people. And if they wish to do so, will come to 'Fitpot len' [Filpot Lane] street, to the house of Sir Thomas Smith, who is Treasurer of this Colony, and there they will be enlisted by their names and there will be pointed out to such persons what they will receive for this voyage, viz. five hundred 'reales' for each one, and they will be entered as Adventurers in this aforesaid voyage to Virginia, where

they will have houses to live in, vegetable-gardens and orchards, and also food and clothing at the expense of the Company of that Island, and besides this, they will have a share of all the products and the profits that may result from their labor, each in proportion, and they will also secure a share in the division of the land for themselves and their heirs forever more. Likewise, if they should give anything to add to the funds that have been collected for that voyage, they will receive additional shares in the distribution of goods and of land over there, in accordance with the amount they may have given, — and in the same way, all who may desire to give one hundred ‘Philips’ before the last day of March will be admitted as Members in this Virginia Company and will receive a proportionate share of the profits and advantages, of this amount, altho’ they do not go in person on this voyage.”¹

Courtesy of Alexander Brown, “The Genesis of the United States, A NARRATIVE OF THE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND, 1605-1616, WHICH RESULTED IN THE PLANTATION OF NORTH AMERICA BY ENGLISHMEN, DISCLOSING THE CONTEST BETWEEN ENGLAND & SPAIN FOR THE POSSESSION OF THE SOIL NOW OCCUPIED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ...,” Vol. I, pp. 248-249, 1890.



ITEM # 2, (PAMPHLET) PUBLISHED BY THE VCL IN
FEBRUARY/MARCH 1609

Virginia Company of London, “Nova Brittania [sic]: offring [sic] most excellent fruites [sic] by planting in Virginia”—Exciting all such as be well affected to further the same, London, Printed for Samuel Macham, and are to be sold at his shop in Pauls Church-yard, at the signe [sic] of the Bul-head [sic], 1609 AD

This 28-page document is the earliest that mentions a time period, but it is associated with promising the planters [among other things] dividends (profit sharing) from their labor at the end of seven years,¹²⁸ which proposed a due date of 1616 AD, but there were no dividends.

Noua Britannia.

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forreine Sayle that swimmes shall make them vaile or stoope: whereby to make this little Northerne corner of the world, to be in short time the richest Store-house and Staple for marchandize in all Europe.

The second thing to make this Plantation is money, to be raised among the aduenturers, wherein the sooner and more deeply men engage themselves, their charge will be the shorter, and their gaine the greater, as in this last point which I haue to speake for the good of each particular Aduenturer, I will make it plaine.

First you shall understand, that his Majestie hath granted us an enlargement of our Charter, with many ample priuiledges, wherein we haue Knights and Gentlemen of good place: Named for the Kings counsell of *Virginia* to gouerne us: As also euery Planter and Aduenturer shall be inserted in the Patent by name: This ground being laide, wee purpose presently to make supply of Men, Women and Children (so many as we can) to make the Plantation. Wee call those Planters that goe in their persons to dwell there: And those Aduenturers that aduenture their money and go not in person, and both doe make the members of one Colonie. We do account twelue pound ten shillings to be a single share aduentured. Euery ordinary man or woman, if they will goe and dwell there, and euery childe aboue tenne yeares, that shall be carried thither to remaine, shall be allowed for each of their persons a single share, as if they had aduentured twelue pound ten shillings in money. Euerie extraordinary man, as Diuines, Governours, Ministers of State and Justice, Knights, Gentlemen, Physitions, and such as be men of worth for special seruices, are all to goe as planters, and to execute their seuerall functions in the Colonie, and are to be maintained at the common charge, and are to receiue their Diuident (as others doe) at seven yeares end, and they are to be agreed with all before they goe, and to be rated by the Councell, according to the value of their persons: which shall be set downe and Registred in a booke, that it may alwaies appeare what people haue gone to the Plantation, at what time they went and how their persons were valued: And likewise, if any that goe to bee planters will lay downe money to the Treasurer, it shall be also registred and their shares enlarged accordingly be it for more or lesse. All charges of setting and maintaining the Plantation, and of making supplies, shall be borne in a ioint stock of the aduenturers for seven yeares after the date of our new enlargement: during which time there

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, “TRACTS AND OTHER PAPERS, RELATING PRINCIPALLY TO THE ORIGIN, SETTLEMENT, AND PROGRESS OF THE COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA, FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE COUNTRY TO THE YEAR 1776,” COLLECTED BY PETER FORCE. VOL. I. WASHINGTON: PRINTED BY PETER FORCE, p. 23, 1836 – (Please note: the page number is actually # 23, yet it looks like # 28):

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/lhbc/b.7018a/?sp=249&st=text>

¹²⁸ Smith, A., p. 10. (location 146), Kindle format

ITEM # 3(BROADSIDE) PUBLISHED BY THE KVC IN DECEMBER 1609/MARCH 1610

This propaganda news article is shown in the "CONTENTS" section of Brown, p. xxi. Vol. I, with the date 1609, despite the imprinted date of 1610.

354 PERIOD III. NOVEMBER, 1609-JULY, 1614.

CXV. A BROADSIDE BY THE COUNCIL.

"A Publication by the Counsell of Virginea, touching the Plantation there.

"Howsoever it came to passe by God's appointment, that governes all things, that the fleete of 8 shippes, lately sent to *Virginea*, by meanes the Admirall, wherein were shipped the chiefe Governours, Sir *Thomas Gates*, Sir *George Sommers* and Captaine *Newport*, by the tempestuous windes and forcible current, were driven so farre to the Westward, that they could not in so convenient time recover Cape *Henrie*, and the Port in *Virginea*, as by the return of the same fleete to answer the expectation of the adventurers in some measure.

"By occasion whereof, some few of those unruly youths sent thither, (being of most leaud and bad condition) and such as no ground can hold for want of good directions there, were suffered by stealth to get aboard the ships returning thence, and are come for *England* againe, giving out in all places where they come (to colour their own misbehaviour, and the cause of their returne with some pretence) most vile and scandalous reports, both of the Country itselfe, and of the Cariage of the businesse there.

"Which hath also given occasion that sundry false rumours and despightfull speeches have beene devised and given out by men that seeme of better sort, being such as lie at home, and doe gladly take all occasions to cheere themselves with the prevention of happy successe in any action of publike good, disgracing both the actions and actors of such honourable enterprises, as whereof they neither know nor understand the true intents and honest ends.

"Which howsoever (for a time) it may deterre and keepe backe the hands and helpe of many well disposed men, yet men of wisdom and better resolution doe well conceive and know, that these devices infused into the tongues and

heades of such devisors (by the Father of untruths) doe serve for nothing else, but as a cloke to cover the wretched and leaud prancks of the one sort, and the stupidity and backwardnesse of the other, to advance any commendable action that taxeth their purse, and tendeth not wholly to their owne advantage.

“And therefore those of his Maiesties Counsel in this honourable Plantation, the Lords, Knights, gentlemen, and merchants interested therein (rightly considering that as in all other good services (so in this) much losse and detriment may many waies arise and grow to the due meanes and manner of proceeding, which yet no way toucheth nor empeacheth the action itselfe, nor the ends of it, which do still remaine entire and safe upon the same grounds of those manifold Christian duties whereon it was first resolved,) are so farre from yielding or giving way to any hindrance or impeachment of their cheerefull going on, that many of them both honourable and worshipfull have given their hands and subscribed to contribute againe and againe to new supplies if need require.

“And further, they doe instantly prepare and make ready a certain number of good shippes, with all necessaries, for the right honourable Lord *de la Ware*, who intendeth God assisting, to be ready with all expedition to second the foresaid Generals, which we doubt not are long since safely arrived at their wished port in *Virginea*.

“And for that former experience hath too dearely taught, how much and manie waies it hurteth to suffer Parents to disburden themselves of lascivious sonnes, masters of bad servants and wives of ill husbands, and so to clogge the businesse with such an idle crue, as did thrust themselves in the last voiage, that will rather starve for hunger, than lay their hands to labor.

“It is therefore resolved, that no such unnecessary person shall now be accepted, but onely such sufficient, honest and good artificers, as

“*Smiths, Shipwrights, Sturgeon-dressers, Joyners, Car-*

penters, Gardeners, Turners, Coopers, Salt-makers, Iron-men for Furnasse & hammer, Brickmakers, Brick-layers, Minerall-men, Bakers, Gun-founders, Fishermen, Plough-wrights, Brewers, Sawyers, Fowlers, Vine-dressers, Surgeons and Physitions for the body, and learned Divines to instruct the Colonie, and to teach the Infidels to Worship the true God. Of which so many as will repaire to the house of Sir *Thomas Smith*, Treasurer of the Company to proffer their service in this action, before the number be full, and will put in good sureties to be readie to attend the said honourable Lord in the voyage, shall be entertained with those reasonable and good conditions as shall answere and be agreeable to each man's sufficiency in his severall profession.

"Imprinted at London by Thomas Haveland for William Welby, and are to be sold at his shop in Paul's Church-yard at the signe of the Swanne. 1610."

ITEM # 4 (BROADSIDE) PUBLISHED BY THE KVC IN DECEMBER 1610

This propaganda Broadside was issued to the printer in London December 1610, that reinforced and delivered basically the same message outlined earlier, and it does not cite any term of servitude for the prospective artificers.

A BROADSIDE BY THE COUNCIL

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run any current or not, I cannot say; but I could find neither current nor tyde.

"The thirtieth in the morning I weighed againe, the wind still southerly, and turned all that day, but got very little, so at Evening I stood off to sea untill midnight, and then stood in againe.

"The one and thirtieth, about seven of the clocke at night I came to an Anchor under Cape Charles in foure fathomes, and one third part water, and rode there all that night." Cape Charles.

[This seems to me to end very abruptly, and I suppose Purchas has omitted the latter part.]



CXLII. A BROADSIDE BY THE COUNCIL.

This broadside is "without any date what soever," but it was circulated about this time (December, 1610). It is No. 128 of the "Catalogue of Broadside of the Society of Antiquaries of London," and I know of no other original.

"By the Counsell of Virginea.

"Whereas the good ship called the *Hercules*, is now preparing and almost in a readinesse with necessarie provisions to make a supplie to the Lord Governor and the Colonie in *Virginea*, it is thought meet (for the avoiding of such vagrant and unnecessarie persons as do commonly profer themselves being altogether unserviceable) that none but honest sufficient Artificers, as Carpenters, Smiths, Coopers, Fishermen, Brickmen, and such like, shall be entertained into this Voyage. Of whom so many as will in due time repaire to the house of Sir *Thomas Smith* in Philpot lane, with sufficient testimonie of their skill and good behaviour, they shall receive entertainment accordingly."

[No Imprint.]

Courtesy of Alexander Brown, "The Genesis of the United States, A NARRATIVE OF THE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND, 1605-1616, WHICH RESULTED IN THE PLANTATION OF NORTH AMERICA BY ENGLISHMEN, DISCLOSING THE CONTEST BETWEEN ENGLAND & SPAIN FOR THE POSSESSION OF THE SOIL NOW OCCUPIED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ...," Vol. I, p. 439, 1890.

CXLVIII. A BROADSIDE BY THE COUNCIL.

January, 1611. This is No. 127 of the Collection of Printed Broad sides in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and I know of no other original.

“ By the Counsell of Virginea.

“ Seeing it hath pleased God, after such hard successe and the manifold impediments knowne to the World, that now by the Wisdome and industry of the Lord Governour settled in *Virginea*, the state and businesse of the English Plantation there succeedeth with hope of a most prosperous event, and that therefore it is resolved and almost in a readinesse, for the further benefit and better settling of the said Plantation, to make a new supply of men and all necessarie provisions in a fleet of good ships, under the conduct of Sir *Thomas Gates* and Sir *Thomas Dale* Knights, and for that it is not intended any more to burden the action with vagrant and unnecessarie persons : This is to give notice to so many honest and industrious men, as Carpenters, Smiths, Coopers, Fishermen, Tanners, Shoemakers, Shipwrights, Brickmen, Gardeners, Husbandmen, and labouring men of all sorts, that if they repaire to the house of Sir *Thomas Smith* in Philpot lane in *London*, before the end of this present moneth of Januarie, the number not full, they shall be entertained for the Voyage, upon such termes as their qualitie and fitnessse shall deserve.

“ Imprinted at London for William Welby. 1611.”

Courtesy of Alexander Brown, “The Genesis of the United States, A NARRATIVE OF THE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND, 1605-1616, WHICH RESULTED IN THE PLANTATION OF NORTH AMERICA BY ENGLISHMEN, DISCLOSING THE CONTEST BETWEEN ENGLAND & SPAIN FOR THE POSSESSION OF THE SOIL NOW OCCUPIED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ...,” Vol. I, p. 445, 1890.

APPENDIX III

Number of People & Vessel Names sent within the 1st 12 Years of the Virginia Colony, 1607 to 1619 AD

Chart for total count of those transported to the Virginia Colony during its 1st 12 years, 1607 to 1619 AD, from the Survivors' Testimonial 1624 AD Document based on the names of the ship/boat/shallop/barque.

Not only did the 'Survivors' Testimonial Document' provide a total count of those transported to the Virginia Colony for this 12-year period, but it also aided in declaring that there were about [400 Survivors](#) out of a total of [1,976](#) colony settlers. It comprises 12 pages of testimony from the memories of anonymous survivors who were considered Ancient Planters in 1619 AD. Also its detail describes **how** and **to what extent** these survivors were enslaved to build various plantations/towns, affirming that throughout the 1st 3 years of the colony, 1607 to May 1610 AD, Starvation prevailed ([subtopic # 2](#)), continued ([subtopic # 7](#)), and on [May 20th](#) when Governor Gates & George Somers arrived from Bermuda, only [60 persons](#) were alive¹²⁹ out of 280 sent¹³⁰ up to that time; and as earlier pointed out [sickness](#) loomed over the colony and [cannibalism](#) prevailed.

What followed, according to the Colonial Records of Virginia, was the installation of martial laws¹³¹ that commenced the time point for 9-consecutive years of Slavery ([subtopic # 12](#)) that was installed throughout the ranks of the colony primarily by the hands of the colony's commissioned governors ([subtopic # 9](#)).

In addition to the above the VCL had the ability to manage and control the colony afar with the power of commissioning several governors to administer the colonization of the colony.¹³² Throughout this 1st 12-year period however, several governors held public executions ([subtopic # 12](#)), promised absolute freedom to certain Ancient Planters if they stayed on for several more years to help build more plantations ([subtopic # 13](#)) -- this promise was kept ([subtopic # 15](#)). Yet, although conflict occurred with the 1st Nations, the 1st Nations relieved their stomachs with food ([subtopic # 2](#)).

One governor took it upon himself to garner dozens of colony soldiers to search for gold ([subtopic # 10](#)), though his attempt failed; but later, again through his efforts, they were able to discover [gold ore](#), but no copper or silver mines.

Name	Count
The first Plantation was Jamestown* (B. item #2)	100
1 st supply of ships: " John & Francis & Phenix " [sic]	120
" Mary Margett " [sic]	60
" Thirde supplie " [sic] of ships w/Sir Gates	500
" Two fmall Barques " [sic]	100
Sir Delaware arrived with " three good fhippets " [sic]	250
"The Daintie " [sic]	13
"The Hercules "	30
Sir Dale arrived with " three hundred perfons " [sic]	300
Sir Gates arrived with " three hundred perfons "	300
"The Treforer " [sic]	50
"The Elizabeth "	13
" John and Francis "	20

¹²⁹ [Campbell, p. 98.](#)

¹³⁰ From this chart prior to the arrival of the 3rd supply relief (May 1610) with 500 persons, the subtotal count appears to be 280.

¹³¹ [Moglen, Eben, "Lawes Divine, Morall & Martiall: The Occupation of Virginia," American Legal History, Columbia Law School, Fall 2005, pp. 9-53.](#) - "Articles, Lawes, and Orders, Divine, Politique, and Martiall for the Colony in Virginea: first established by Sir Thomas Gates Knight, Lieutenant Generall, the 24th of May 1610. exemplified and approved by the Right Honourable Sir Thomas West Knight, Lord Lawair, Lord

Governour and Captaine Generall the 12th of June 1610. Againe exemplified and enlarged by Sir Thomas Dale Knight, Marshall, and Depuied Governrour, the 22nd of June 1611."

¹³² Mandated in the 2nd Charter by King James in 1609 AD for the Virginia Company of London.

*From our American History books/classes, we learned that [Jamestown was the 1st plantation built](#), and the names of the 3 ships arrived in May 1607: the Susan Constant, Godspeed & Discovery

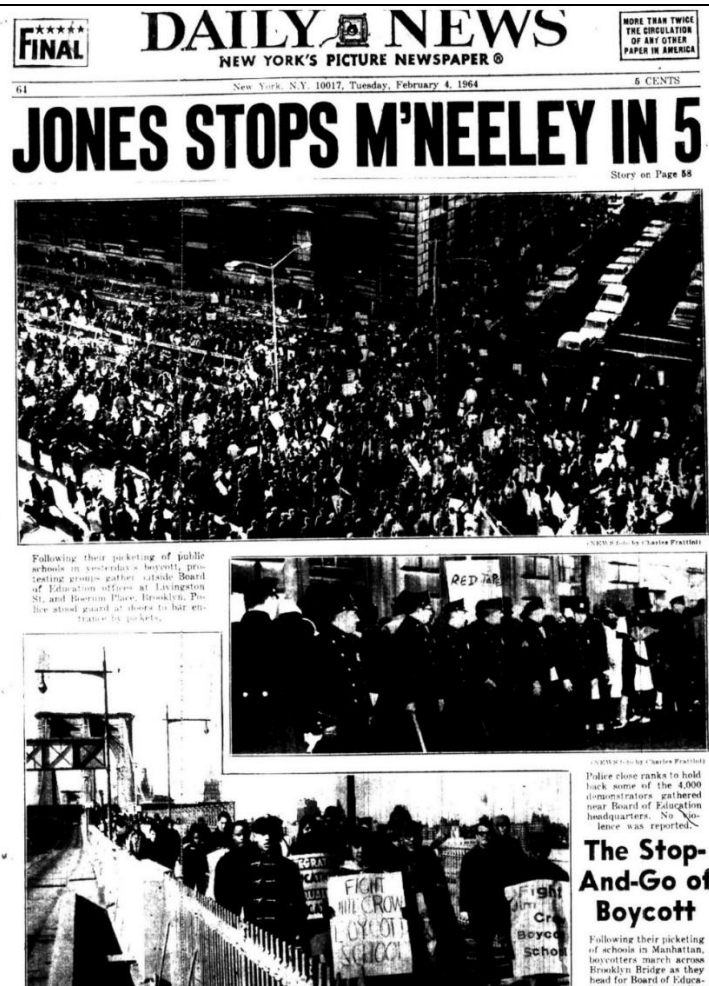
"The Trefore " [sic]	20
" Captain Samuel Argoll " [sic] arrived	100
Total	1,976

APPENDIX IV

Us picketing and boycotting our New York City Schools in 1964 protesting the "Jim Crow Laws"

Us picketing and boycotting our New York City schools -- I was 14 yrs. old back in February 1964 protesting the "Jim Crow Laws," a few months before the Civil Rights Act--that ultimately addressed segregation, among other things-- which was passed by the House, Senate and shortly thereafter signed into law by President Johnson [July 2, 1964]; this was a wakeup call for me and taught me about who I was in our society "Black in America." That is me in the bottom picture, in my Scottie hat, next to the sister carrying the "Fight Jim Crow" sign. I was proud to be part of the movement back then and was honored to march and meet Brother Malcolm X and Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. Back then, as a youth, we were getting ready for the draft (Vietnam War). -

http://crdl.usg.edu/events/ny_school_boycott/?Welcome&Welcome



APPENDIX V

African American Inventors

Despite all the obstacles instituted as noted and placed upon African Americans, who were the significant physical builders of the US, and the institution of Systemic Racism was installed to promote/preserve the strength of [White Privilege](#), the USPTO/US Congress accepted [inventions by Black Americans](#) for the use and progress within industries and economies [all these centuries], e.g., the traffic light, the rotary lawn mower, formulas for the creation of plants [per George Washington Carver], and hundreds of other inventions that are just mind boggling.

Product	Inventor	Date	Product	Inventor	Date
Air Conditioning Unit	Frederick M. Jones	1949	Ice Cream Scoop	Alfred L. Cralle	1897
Almanac	Benjamin Banneker	1792	Insect Destroyer Gun	Albert C. Richardson	1899
Auto Cut-Off Switch	Granville T. Woods	1839	Ironing Board	Sarah Boone	1887
Auto Fishing Device	George Cook	1899	Key Chain	Frederick J. Loudin	1894
Baby Buggy	William H. Richardson	1889	Lantern	Michael C. Harvey	1884
Biscuit Cutter	Alexander P. Ashbourne	1875	Lawn Mower - one of the 1st Rotary- Blade	John Albert Burr	1899
Blood Plasma Bag	Charles Drew	1945	Lawn Sprinkler	John H. smith	1897
Chamber Commode	Thomas Elkins	1897	Lemon Squeezer	John Thomas White	1893
Clothes Dryer	George T. Sampson	1971	Lock	Washington A. Martin	1893
Curtain Rod	Samuel R. Scrottron	1892	Lubricating Cup	Elijah McCoy	1895
Curtain Rod Support	William S. Grant	1896	Lunch Pail	James Robinson	1887
Doorknob	Osborn Dorsey	1878	Mailbox	Paul L. Downing	1891
Door Stop	Osborn Dorsey	1878	Mop	Thomas W. Stewart	1893
Dry-Cleaning Process	Thomas Jennings	1821	Peanut Butter	George W. Carver	1896
Egg Beater	Willi Johnson	1884	Pencil Sharpener	John L. Love	1897
Electric Lamp Bulb	Lewis Latimer	1882	Record Player Arm	Joseph H. Dickinson	1819

Elevator	Alexander Miles	1867		Rolling Pin	John W. Reed	1864
Eye Protector	Powell Johnson	1880		Shampoo Headrest	Charles Orren Bailiff	1898
Fire Escape Ladder	Joseph W. Winters	1878		Spark Plug	Edmond Berger	1839
Fire Extinguisher	Thomas Marshall	1872		Stethoscope	Thomas A. Carrington	1876
Folding Bed	Leonard C. Bailey	1899		Straightening Comb	Madam C. J. Walker	1905
Folding Chair	Nathaniel Alexander	1911		Street Sweeper	Charles B. Brooks	1890
Fountain Pen	Walter B. Purvis	1890		Phone Transmitter	Granville T. Woods	1884
Furniture Caster	David A. Fisher	1878		Thermostat Control	Frederick M. Jones	1960
Gas Mask	Garrett Morgan	1914		Traffic Light	Garrett Morgan	1923
Golf Tee	George T. Grant	1899		Tricycle	Matthew A. Cherry	1886
Guitar	Robert F. Fleming, Jr.	1886				
Hard Stamp	Walter B. Purvis	1890				

Jesse E. Russell, Sr.	“He was a leader in communication technology in cellular devices and some of his patents include the ‘Base Station for Mobile Radio Telecommunications Systems,’ (1992), the ‘Mobile Data Telephone,’ (1993), and the ‘Wireless Communication Base Station’ (1998).”
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APPENDIX VI

SNEAK PREVIEW OF SCREENPLAY TIMELINE

Year	Major Event(s)	Major Effect(s)	
1606	King James issues 1 st Charter to certain individuals	Three ships leave London in December bound for Chesapeake Bay, Virginia	
1607	Instructions for electing colony Presidents are used-initially from sealed box provided by King James' Virginia Council and to be opened upon arrival and later appointed by local majority vote	1) Ships arrive in Virginia 2) Colonists encounter 1 st Nations	
1608	1)Capt. Smith's light discipline 2) Pres. Ratcliffe & Capt. Newport are caught conspiring to depose Capt. Smith		
1609	1) King James issues 2 nd Charter to VCL 2) Governors commissioned by VCL and sent to Virginia w/absolute power—military, political & religious	1) Exploratory expeditions 2) Take land from 1 st Nations 3) Begin to clear lands for keeps 4) Starvation for Colonists	
1610	1) Public executions commence for wrongdoing per governors' discretion 2) Strict governors begin to arrive who inflict harsh treatment in attempt to build towns	1) Strict Laws commence in colony and then Martial Lawes [sic] applied to colony for discipline 2) Take land from 1 st Nations 3) Begin to clear lands for keeps 4) Starvation for Colonists	
1611	Governor Dale arrives	Governor Dale doubles down on Martial Lawes [sic]	
1612	King James issues 3 rd Charter to VCL	Pocahontas is made a prisoner for bargain	
1613		Bermuda Hundred was founded	

1614	1) Certain Ancient Farmers are promised absolute freedom if they remain in “Common Slavery” for another 3 years (having already served the colony 6 or 7 years) 2) Lottery held to raise funds for Virginia Colony	
1615		Governor Dale in the colony and his emphasis on the concept implementing the “Slave Gang”
1616	Strict Governor Dale leaves Virginia for London with Pocahontas & Husband	
1617		Certain Ancient Farmers are granted absolute freedom from “Common Slavery”
1618	November, VCL formally provides a writ titled: “Instructions to George Yeardley” expressing the end of slavery in the Virginia Colony	George Yeardley leaves London for the Virginia Colony and arrives in April 1619
1619	Proclamation of Freedom announced in Virginia by Governor Yeardley	Ancient Farmers (Survivors) who arrived before Governor Dale left in 1616 (and lived-in colony for at least 3 yrs.) will receive Reparations [a hidden legal precedent for over 400 years that is eligible for Case Law]: 100 acres, while those who came after Governor Dale will receive 50 acres
1624	“A Briefe [sic] Declaration of the Plantation of Virginia...” is submitted and charges are filed against 12-year government run by VCL Treasurer—Thomas Smyth (Smith)	
1625		List of all Titles, Landowners, and their respective in Virginia